

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

## CONSOLIDATED

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*

### In This Number

Railroad Abandonment Continues

Avoid Loading Cars to Roof

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The New Reinforced Concrete Elevator of G. L. F. Holding Corporation at Buffalo, N. Y.  
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# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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**Do you want?**

An Elevator  
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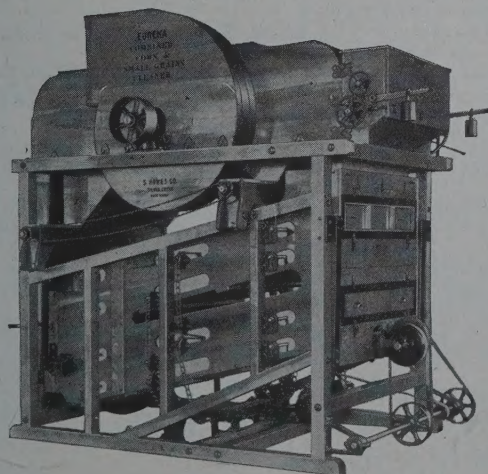
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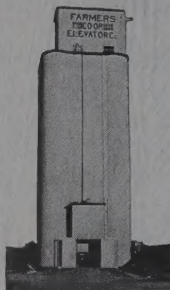
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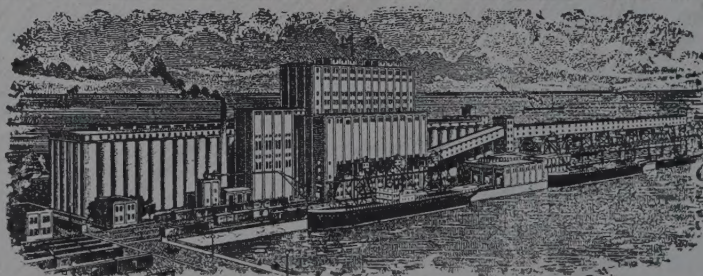
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**Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau**

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**Grain Receiving Ledger** has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index,  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$  inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.35, plus postage.

**Grain Scale Book** is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. Order Form 23. Price \$4.50, plus postage.

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327 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



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The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

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**YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY** demands that you offer for sale all machinery for which you have no further use if in a usable condition. Many of your brother grain-feed dealers are in need of such machinery. The "Machines For Sale" columns of Grain & Feed Journals can assist you in the disposal of such machinery. If the equipment is no longer usable as a whole, those parts which can be used should be taken from it and the balance disposed of. Scrap the Scrap and Snap the Jap.

## HELP WANTED

**WANTED**—An experienced country grain buyer; also want an elevator man. Engler Mill & Elevator, Seward, Nebr.

## SITUATION WANTED

**EXPERIENCED** grain and lumberman wants managership good elevator or both; knows side-lines, accounting; married. Address 89Z6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**EXPERIENCED** elevator manager, 44 years old, wants managership of grain elevator; thorough knowledge of all side lines; terminal marketing, grain inspection. 14 years experience managing grain elevators. Address 90A6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

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**WANTED**—Waste Products for hog and cattle feed. George W. Young, Owosso, Mich.

## MOTORS WANTED

**WANTED TO BUY**—A.C. 3 phase, burned out motors from 1 to 100 hp. W. J. Meschberger Elevator & Repair Co., Inc., Lima Road, Fort Wayne, Ind.

**THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT** of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

## MILL FOR SALE

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—40 bbl. long system flour mill, water power. In thriving town in South Central Michigan; population 1300. Two factories; good markets. Must be sold account of falling health. Good proposition for right man. Otto Lass, Nashville, Mich.

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**CORN CUTTER & Grader**—has motor—used very little. 90B4, Grain & Feed Jnls., Chicago.

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**FOR SALE**—30" attrition mill with two 50 hp. motors complete, guaranteed. The Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, O.

**FOR SALE**—Anglo-American Cold Process molasses mixer, ten ton capacity; excellent condition. Box 788, Enid, Okla.

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**FOR SALE**—Full equipment in a 125 bbl. mill including automatic scale; dormant scale; elevators; sifter, reels, etc. Prices are right. Equipment GOOD. T. A. McWilliams, 1460 So. 2nd St., Louisville, Ky.

**FOR SALE**—Rebuilt 40 hp. hammer mill; 25 hp. direct connected J. B.; also belt driven No. 3T J. B.; attrition mills all sizes; Ajax oat hullers; Richardson automatic shipping scale; mixers, etc. Anything for feed mill and elevator. Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**

One Blue Streak 50 HP G. E. Motor; one Hocking Valley Knockout all steel unit; one Miracle Ace complete with 60 HP motor; one Robinson attrition mill 30" double head, two 30 HP motors. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—One 40 hp. Waukesha power unit V-belted to an Easy 14" hammermill, all in A-1 condition. One 65 hp. Continental power unit V-belted to a Jay Bee No. 3, this unit is also in A-1 condition. One 30 hp. single phase, 220 ph., 440 volt Century electric motor with starter, \$275.00. Wenger Molasses Mixer Mfg. Co., Sobetha, Kan.

**FOR SALE**

1 stand 9x30 shell bearing Allis, roller feeder, B-drive, cut for corn chop.  
1 9x24 shell bearing Allis, cut for 3rd and 4th break on corn.

1 Sprout-Waldron sifter, 4 sections.  
1 stand of B&L ball bearing, 9x30 chills, caliper full.  
1 aspirator, 16" with fan.  
2 Allis purifiers, 32x6, with fan.  
1 Howe 100 lb. sacking scale.  
3 Savage chemical feeders.  
2 Style "J" Gump feeders.  
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**MACHINES WANTED**

**WANTED**—Cylinder corn sheller. Send cut, full description and lowest price. Butler Milling Co., Butler, S. D.

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is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, using jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, and in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one grain at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the tables for the grain being received.

Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. You can get both sets described below for \$2.85, plus postage.

# Direct Reduction Grain Tables

Copyright by Grain Sellers Journal, Chicago

## 32 lbs. per bushel—OATS

Wt.	Per Cwt.	Wt.	Per Cwt.	Wt.	Per Cwt.	Wt.	Per Cwt.	Wt.	Per Cwt.	Wt.	Per Cwt.
600	18.75	610	19.06	620	19.38	630	19.69	640	20.00	650	20.31
660	20.62	670	20.94	680	21.25	690	21.56	700	21.88	710	22.19
720	22.50	730	22.81	740	23.12	750	23.44	760	23.75	770	24.06
780	24.38	790	24.69	800	25.00	810	25.31	820	25.62	830	25.94
840	26.25	850	26.56	860	26.88	870	27.19	880	27.50	890	27.81
900	28.12	910	28.44	920	28.75	930	29.06	940	29.38	950	29.69
960	30.00	970	30.31	980	30.62	990	30.94	1000	31.25	1010	31.56
1020	31.88	1030	32.19	1040	32.50	1050	32.81	1060	33.12	1070	33.44
1080	33.75	1090	34.06	1100	34.38	1110	34.69	1120	35.00	1130	35.31
1140	35.62	1150	35.94	1160	36.25	1170	36.56	1180	36.88	1190	37.19
1200	37.50	1210	37.81	1220	38.12	1230	38.44	1240	38.75	1250	39.06
1260	39.38	1270	39.69	1280	40.00	1290	40.31	1300	40.62	1310	40.94
1320	41.25	1330	41.56	1340	41.88	1350	42.19	1360	42.50	1370	42.81
1380	43.12	1390	43.44	1400	43.75	1410	44.06	1420	44.38	1430	44.69
1440	45.00	1450	45.31	1460	45.62	1470	45.94	1480	46.25	1490	46.56
1500	46.88	1510	47.19	1520	47.50	1530	47.81	1540	48.12	1550	48.44
1560	48.75	1570	49.06	1580	49.38	1590	49.69	1600	50.00	1610	50.31
1620	50.62	1630	50.94	1640	51.25	1650	51.56	1660	51.88	1670	52.19
1680	52.50	1690	52.81	1700	53.12	1710	53.44	1720	53.75	1730	54.06
1740	54.38	1750	54.69	1760	55.00	1770	55.31	1780	55.62	1790	55.94
1800	56.25	1810	56.56	1820	56.88	1830	57.19	1840	57.50	1850	57.81
1860	58.12	1870	58.44	1880	58.75	1890	59.06	1900	59.38	1910	59.69
1920	60.00	1930	60.31	1940	60.62	1950	60.94	1960	61.25	1970	61.56
1980	61.88	1990	62.19	2000	62.50	2010	62.81	2020	63.12	2030	63.44
2040	63.75	2050	64.06	2060	64.38	2070	64.69	2080	65.00	2090	65.31
2100	65.62	2110	65.94	2120	66.25	2130	66.56	2140	66.88	2150	67.19
2160	67.50	2170	67.81	2180	68.12	2190	68.44	2200	68.75	2210	69.06
2220	69.38	2230	69.69	2240	70.00	2250	70.31	2260	70.62	2270	70.94
2280	71.25	2290	71.56	2300	71.88	2310	72.19	2320	72.50	2330	72.81
2340	73.12	2350	73.44	2360	73.75	2370	74.06	2380	74.38	2390	74.69
2400	75.00	2410	75.31	2420	75.62	2430	75.94	2440	76.25	2450	76.56
2460	76.88	2470	77.19	2480	77.50	2490	77.81	2500	78.12	2510	78.44
2520	78.75	2530	79.06	2540	79.38	2550	79.69	2560	80.00	2570	80.31
2580	80.62	2590	80.94	2600	81.25	2610	81.56	2620	81.88	2630	82.19
2640	82.50	2650	82.81	2660	83.12	2670	83.44	2680	83.75	2690	84.06
2700	84.38	2710	84.69	2720	85.00	2730	85.31	2740	85.62	2750	85.94
2760	86.25	2770	86.56	2780	86.88	2790	87.19	2800	87.50	2810	87.81
2820	88.12	2830	88.44	2840	88.75	2850	89.06	2860	89.38	2870	89.69
2880	90.00	2890	90.31	2900	90.62	2910	90.94	2920	91.25	2930	91.56
2940	91.88	2950	92.19	2960	92.50	2970	92.81	2980	93.12	2990	93.44
3000	93.75	3010	94.06	3020	94.38	3030	94.69	3040	95.00	3050	95.31
3060	95.62	3070	95.94	3080	96.25	3090	96.56	3100	96.88	3110	97.19
3120	97.50	3130	97.81	3140	98.12	3150	98.44	3160	98.75	3170	99.06
3180	99.38	3190	99.69	3200	100.00	3210	100.31	3220	100.62	3230	100.94
3240	101.25	3250	101.56	3260	101.88	3270	102.19	3280	102.50	3290	102.81
3300	103.12	3310	103.44	3320	103.75	3330	104.06	3340	104.38	3350	104.69
3360	105.00	3370	105.31	3380	105.62	3390	105.94	3400	106.25	3410	106.56
3420	106.88	3430	107.19	3440	107.50	3450	107.81	3460	108.12	3470	108.44
3480	108.75	3490	109.06	3500	109.38	3510	109.69	3520	110.00	3530	110.31
3540	110.62	3550	110.94	3560	111.25	3570	111.56	3580	111.88	3590	112.19
3600	112.50	3610	112.81	3620	113.12	3630	113.44	3640	113.75	3650	114.06
3660	114.38	3670	114.69	3680	115.00	3690	115.31	3700	115.62	3710	115.94
3720	116.25	3730	116.56	3740	116.88	3750	117.19	3760	117.50	3770	117.81
3780	118.12	3790	118.44	3800	118.75	3810	119.06	3820	119.38	3830	119.69
3840	120.00	3850	120.31	3860	120.62	3870	120.94	3880	121.25	3890	121.56
3900	121.88	3910	122.19	3920	122.50	3930	122.81	3940	123.12	3950	123.44
3960	123.75	3970	124.06	3980	124.38	3990	124.69	4000	125.00	4010	125.31
4020	125.62	4030	125.94	4040	126.25	4050	126.56	4060	126.88	4070	127.19
4080	127.50	4090	127.81	4100	128.12	4110	128.44	4120	128.75	4130	129.06
4140	129.38	4150	129.69	4160	130.00	4170	130.31	4180	130.62	4190	130.94
4200	131.25	4210	131.56	4220	131.88	4230	132.19	4240	132.50	4250	132.81
4260	133.12	4270	133.44	4280	133.75	4290	134.06	4300	134.38	4310	134.69
4320	135.00	4330	135.31	4340	135.62	4350	135.94	4360	136.25	4370	136.56
4380	136.88	4390	137.19	4400	137.50	4410	137.81	4420	138.12	4430	138.44
4440	138.75	4450	139.06	4460	139.38	4470	139.69	4480	140.00	4490	140.31
4500	140.62	4510	140.94	4520	141.25	4530	141.56	4540	141.88	4550	142.19
4560	142.50	4570	142.81	4580	143.12	4590	143.44	4600	143.75	4610	144.06
4620	144.38	4630	144.69	4640	145.00	4650	145.31	4660	145.62	4670	145.94
4680	146.25	4690	146.56	4700	146.88	4710	147.19	4720	147.50	4730	147.81
4740	148.12	4750	148.44	4760	148.75	4770	149.06	4780	149.38	4790	149.69
4800	150.00	4810	150.31	4820	150.62	4830	150.94	4840	151.25	4850	151.56
4860	151.88	4870	152.19	4880	152.50	4890	152.81	4900	153.12	4910	153.44
4920	153.75	4930	154.06	4940	154.38	4950	154.69	4960	155.00	4970	155.31
4980	155.62	4990	155.94	5000	156.25	5010	156.56	5020	156.88	5030	157.19
5040	157.50	5050	157.81	5060	158.12	5070	158.44	5080	158.75	5090	159.06
5100	159.38	5110	159.69	5120	160.00	5130	160.31	5140	160.62	5150	160.94
5160	161.25	5170	161.56	5180	161.88	5190	162.19	5200	162.50	5210	162.81
5220	163.12	5230	163.44	5240	163.75	5250	164.06	5260	164.38	5270	164.69
5280	165.00	5290	165.31	5300	165.62	5310	165.94	5320	166.25	5330	166.56
5340	166.88	5350	167.19	5360	167.50	5370	167.81	5380	168.12	5390	168.44
5400	168.75	5410	169.06	5420	169.38	5430	169.69	5440	170.00	5450	170.31
5460	170.62	5470	170.94	5480	171.25	5490	171.56	5500	171.88	5510	172.19
5520	172.50	5530	172.81	5540	173.12	5550	173.44	5560	173.75	5570	174.06
5580	174.38	5590	174.69	5600	175.00	5610	175.31	5620	175.62	5630	175.94
5640	176.25	5650	176.56	5660	176.88	5670	177.19	5680	177.50	5690	177.81
5700	178.12	5710	178.44	5720	178.75	5730	179.06	5740	179.38	5750	179.69
5760	180.00	5770	180.31	5780	180.62	5790	180.94	5800	181.25	5810	181.56
5820	181.88	5830	182.19	5840	182.50	5850	182.81	5860	183.12	5870	183.44
5880	183.75	5890	184.06	5900	184.38	5910	184.69	5920	185.00	5930	185.31
5940	185.62	5950	185.94	5960	186.25	5970	186.56	5980	186.88	5990	187.19
6000	187.50	6010	187.81	6020	188.12	6030	188.44	6040	188.75	6050	189.06
6060	189.38	6070	189.69	6080	190.00	6090	190.31	6100	190.62	6110	190.94
6120	191.25	6130	191.56	6140	191.88	6150	192.19	6160	192.50	6170	192.81
6180	193.12	6190	193.44	6200	193.75	6210	194.06	6220	194.38	6230	194.69
6240	195.00	6250	195.31	6260	195.62	6270	195.94	6280	196.25	6290	196.56
6300	196.88	6310	197.19	6320	197.50	6330	197.81	6340	198.12	6350	198.44
6360	198.75	6370	199.06	6380	199.38	6390	199.69	6400	200.00	6410	200.31
6420	200.62	6430	200.94	6440	201.25	6450	201.56	6460	201.88	6470	202.19
6480	202.50	6490	202.81	6500	203.12	6510	203.44	6520	203.75	6530	204.06
6540	204.38	6550	204.69	65							



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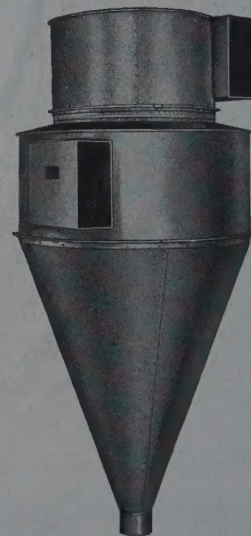


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PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

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Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 27, 1943

PEACE WOULD no doubt open the European markets to a flood of American grain and enable owners to sell at a profitable advance.

FREEZE, the term used by the administration, was construed by traders as fixing the price of corn Jan. 12, until a correction was issued later in the day, describing it as a maximum.

THE ODT proposal that short hauls be reserved for highway carriers and long hauls for the railroad has no authority in law nor in the executive order creating the ODT. Left to themselves shippers will utilize the cheapest method of transportation.

WAREHOUSEMEN who have facilities for mixing corn and who are in position to buy the different grades will find the price maximum on No. 3 mixed corn worthy of profitable study. It might be wise to cash in on it before the revised maximums are issued, perhaps in 60 days.

SHIFTING from white to whole wheat flour and bread as advocated by Sec'y Wickard would ignore the fact that the human animal can not extract the nutriment from the whole grain, while farm animals are fitted by nature to digest the by-products.

SHIPMENTS of clean grain of pure variety from any station, can be depended upon to bring more satisfactory returns. Processors always have objected to struggling with damp or dirty grain loaded with chaff, so refuse to bid for it, if better grain is obtainable.

TYPEWRITERS, calculating machines and radios are becoming so difficult to obtain, that isolated country elevators are most attractive to midnight marauders, so it behooves elevator operators to exercise every precaution to protect their office equipment.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL REGULATION 14 of G.M.P.R. which fixes prices for retailers of soybean oil meal does not take into consideration waste, shrinkage, storage, interest and deterioration so far sighted retailers will be forced to mix it with a cheaper product and sell the compound at a price that will reward them for their labor.

GRAIN HANDLERS throughout the land have effected marked improvement in their grain handling machinery and equipment. The erection of fire resistive plants during recent years has effected a marked reduction in the number of fires and the cost of fire insurance. However, the building of a concrete structure and then filling it with wood partitions or platforms destroys the fire resistive quality sought by the cautious grain dealer. Wood elevator leg casings and wood work anywhere in a concrete or tile elevator destroys all claims to fire proofing and prevents the property owner getting the reduction in fire insurance cost which he is seeking.

OUR GOVERNMENT CONTINUES to appeal to grain growers and livestock feeders to increase their production in 1943 in the hope that foods greatly needed in the conduct of the war against the Axis will be increased. All farmers must be urged to cultivate their fields more intensively and to spread all kinds of fertilizers more efficiently. Seed dealers and elevator operators generally can help to interest farmers in the use of prime, plump and thoroughly cleaned seed thereby helping them to harvest a larger yield of better grain. Chaff, weed seeds and diseased kernels are being ground fine or burned lest they help to spread their kind. Vigilant grain merchants who induce their farm patrons to plant only clean seed of the most desirable varieties will be rewarded and their customers are sure to realize a larger yield of better grain.

POOR CHIROGRAPHY may puzzle and irritate recipients of your missives, so you will fail to receive much coveted replies, but you can overcome much of the trouble by buying a clear cut rubber stamp moulded from gothic type. This should make it easy for debtors to spell your name correctly on a check and mail it to the correct address.

COUNTRY GRAIN BUYERS of grain stored in farm bins need to scrutinize every delivery with unusual care because farmers have no facilities for treating grain which heats or becomes weevil infested, so the farmer who discovers anything wrong with what he has in store will hasten to cart it to market before it becomes unmerchantable.

THE GRAIN BUYER who overbids the market and disturbs the trade of adjoining counties invariably lives to regret his indiscretion. Processors who have need of raw material to keep their plants running can often dispose of their finished products at a profit, but the buyer who makes no attempt to improve the grain purchased generally loses by overbidding.

THE GREAT INCREASE in the demand for grain and food to supply the needs of our armed forces and our allies now seems sure to exhaust our surplus stocks before another harvest is finished, so farmers are being urged to grow more and more in the hope of providing more generously for our many soldiers in foreign lands and for the hungry of the overrun nations of Europe.

FARMERS REALIZED such a pleasing income from farm products marketed last year they are now beside themselves trying to collect information regarding their sales to country elevators; and elevator operators are poring over their books to learn exactly how much they paid each one of their customers. An indexed ledger of each farmer's account facilitates and expedites the work of digging out the needed information for patrons' income tax reports.

SIMPLIFIED TAX RECORD BOOKS are most desirable to keep track of all taxes collected from employees and forwarded to the Collector of Internal Revenue of his district, for every grain elevator operator who is experiencing difficulty in securing sufficient clerical help to keep these records for him. We have found several very good records, but all of them provide spaces for such an extensive record, and call for so many unnecessary entries, that we like all employers are still seeking for a simplified form. Grain elevatormen who have found a satisfactory form will greatly oblige by sending us a sheet of the form they have adopted.



AS 40% of the December inspected receipts of soybeans graded sample, a large percentage of the remnant of the crop still in the fields of north sections is not of much value, so cautious buyers will not pay much for them.

A POORLY COOPERED car cannot be expected to deliver all the grain loaded into it, at destination, yet some shippers fail to inspect each empty carefully and cover all holes thoroly, altho fully aware that proper preparation of car takes much less time than trying to induce R R Claim Agent to pay for grain lost in transit.

NO ELEVATOR OPERATOR desires to have a fire in his plant, but they do occur with discouraging frequency, and when we survey the number of fires traceable direct to known causes we wonder why Journal readers do not exercise greater caution, and prevent the recurrence of fires from known causes such as electric light bulb being buried in a bin of oats while current is on, or, sparks from cob-burner being drawn up the cob spout to the cupola, as is reported in our news columns, this number. The more fire losses suffered by grain elevators the greater the cost of fire insurance, so the property owners in the end pay dearly for their carelessness.

MANY STATE LEGISLATURES are now convening and doubtless many bills antagonistic to grain dealers and feed grinders will be proposed, so it behooves every merchant to watch all proposed legislation and quickly report bills providing for unreasonable regulations or restrictions to their individual organization. Law makers may be disposed to ignore the individual requests, but when a strong organization presents a demand for reasonable consideration it is generally granted without any hesitation. All taxpayers in states having large surpluses unappropriated need to scrutinize all appropriation bills lest the cash balance be wasted wantonly by profligate spenders.

DISCRIMINATING FARMERS find real stimulation in the high place set for quality seeds and Indiana dealers are finding Oklahoma grown seed has been giving such satisfactory results that even Purdue University is recommending Oklahoma common alfalfa seed of "approved origin." The best yielding seeds are so much more satisfactory than dirty seed of poor varieties farmers everywhere will, doubtless, strive more earnestly than usual to obtain plump, clean seed of the best known varieties. It costs just as much to plant and cultivate poor seed in perfectly good soil, and the high prices for grain prevailing in every market is sure to stimulate the farmers in striving to increase their yield per acre.

SO MUCH GREEN HELP is now being employed in many of the terminal elevators and mills that owners are very eager to establish new safety records. Recently the General Mills, Inc., which has a large flour mill in connection with its Chicago elevator reported only two accidents have occurred during the last three years of this plant's operation, although the record shows 2,835,520 man-hours of production. That is surely an enviable record, one which both employees and employers should be proud of.

### Getting Food Essential to Coveted Victory

Recent appeals from the Department of Agriculture, for the production of more and more food for the Allied forces, again calls attention to the fact, that grain and feed merchants throughout the land are fully aware of the importance of greater production of these products, but, also, that they have been earnestly applying themselves to the careful marketing of all grain and grain products.

Grain merchants generally have advised and encouraged farmers to plant a larger acreage of grain, which heretofore has been somewhat restricted by the acreage allotments of the A.A.A. If the eternal law of supply and demand were permitted to function without interference by regulations and limitations, price ceilings and floors would be thrown in the rubbish pile, and prevailing market prices would quickly stimulate farmers' interest in producing more and better grain. That would encourage the feeding of more livestock and the production of more and better food for all soldiers of the Allies.

Everyone identified in any way with the grain and feed trades is anxious and willing to do everything in their power to help to the full extent of their ability in keeping the Allied forces well nourished.

The oft-repeated slogan of all employees of the Agriculture Departments has persistently ignored acreage limitations and appealed for larger and larger production, but the draft boards have overlooked the fact that farm labor is one of the first essentials to the production of more grain. At the same time the W.P.B. has denied the manufacturers of agricultural machinery the steel requested to make the farm equipment needed for the increased production of grain with a greatly reduced number of farm workers.

Food has long since been pronounced as necessary for the winning of the war as gun powder, but if the different boards, buros, and commissions regulating farm activities persist in reducing both the man-power and the mechanical equipment of our farmers increased production cannot be expected. Grain merchants generally recognize that after

grain is harvested they must have machinery and men to prepare the feed needed for the livestock production desired by everyone interested in the certain Victory of the Allies.

Grain and feed merchants generally are deeply interested in collecting, processing and marketing a greater volume of grain and feeds, but until priorities and certificates of necessity are distributed more liberally for new equipment repairs needed for facilitating their handling and grinding activities they cannot give the assistance generally needed for greater production of feeds and livestock.

What is most urgently needed is a general conference of men long experienced in the production of the needed grain and feed, and kept together until a unified plan is agreed upon by all and harmoniously followed until a bountiful surplus is accumulated. The Washington bureaucrats in their hysterical drafting of conflicting limitations and regulations have greatly handicapped the needed production, although unintentionally.

### Avoid Loading Cars to the Roof

The present campaign for the more heavily loading of boxcars has helped materially to increase the individual carload and resulted in the handling of 630 billion ton-miles of freight by the railroads during 1942, which is an increase of 33% over the tonnage handled during 1941. The average load of freight per train was 1030 tons, while in 1941, when the average load was higher than ever before, the average was only 915 tons. The average load per freight car during 1942 was 31½ tons, which is the highest on record. The average daily movement of freight cars was 49 miles in 1942, which is a new high record. The average capacity of freight cars in service during 1942 was 50½ tons, which is the highest on record.

While grain dealers generally are anxious to have their grain transported safely and promptly to destination, they fully recognize that the loading allowance of 24 inches from the roof is considered necessary for grain samplers to perform their work efficiently, and there is no desire on the part of railroad officials to require heavier loading, because inefficient sampling results in appeals that delay the unloading of cars much needed for grain transportation.

A long delay in unloading any car of grain occasionally calls for the assessment of demurrage charges and causes deterioration of the car's contents.

The railroads long since agreed to the allowance of 24 inches from the roof as space needed for proper sampling and shippers will get more satisfactory results if they will take advantage of the railroads' offer.



## Save Railroads from Government Ownership

Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom for the private enterprise system that has made America great.

We must be on guard against the adoption of policies pretending to aid the war effort when their continuance after the war would undermine the American way of life.

An entering wedge for the control of transportation in the United States is presented in the recent report of the National Resources Planning Board to the President in the suggestion that post-war measures for the railroads be carried out with federal funds. Heavy government investments would bring about government ownership.

And then we have two government agencies at Washington suggesting that freight rates be reduced, while the railroad labor unions are demanding an increase in pay. Yielding to these demands would dissipate the present temporary profits of the carriers and dump them into the lap of the advocates of government ownership.

## "Area of Employment"

Number of employees as a criterion of area of production never did appeal to analysts of the regulations issued by the administrator of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Area is a measure of land surface. The man power employed has nothing whatever to do with dimensions.

In partial recognition of this error the Wage and Hour Division last year increased the number of employees from 7 to 10 in limiting those exempt from the Act.

Now, finally this bureaucratic dictum is shot full of holes in its first entry in court.

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the fifth circuit has recently decided that the Wage and Hour Division administrator may not limit the number of employees that may be employed with-

## Employee of Interstate Buyer May Not Be Under Wage and Hour Law

The Supreme Court of the United States in two suits, one involving the Jacksonville Paper Co., of Jacksonville, Fla., and the other Carr Bros. Co., of Portland, Me., Jan. 18, unanimously held that the "applicability of the Fair Labor Standards Act is dependent on the character of the employee's work" and that if a worker's activities relate to goods in interstate commerce, he is covered by the act. But it said that "we cannot conclude that all phases of a wholesale business selling intrastate are covered by the act solely because it makes its purchases interstate."

Justice Douglas asserted that unlike the Wagner Act, the wage-hour act does not apply to employees in business "affecting" interstate commerce but only to those who deal with goods actually in interstate commerce.

in the exemption provided by the "area of production" requirements of the Act.

Should the Supreme Court take the same view, which is probable, the administration may have to abandon its definition in favor of one based on receiving crops direct from producer.

## Railroad Abandonment Continues

The abandonment of unprofitable branch lines by the railroads continues at increased speed, and much to the disadvantage of country towns off the main lines. It is now reported that during the year 1942, according to the *Railway Age*, 2516 miles of branch lines were abandoned, which was 1007 miles more than for 1941.

The greatest number of miles abandoned in one year previously was in 1934 when 1995 miles were abandoned. This should make the grain shipping business for elevators located on main lines adjacent to the abandoned lines much better. Elevators located at some stations having lost their railroad facilities have succeeded most satisfactorily without their former shipping facilities.

In a majority of cases the elevator has given up the ghost and moved to another station. Some foresighted elevator operators had taken on sidelines long before the abandonment of their railroad lines and conduct a most satisfactory business through the use of efficiently operated trucks and feed grinding equipment that has brought about a more profitable business than they enjoyed before the loss of their railroad.

## Tractor Owner Held Elevator Employee

The Supreme Court of South Dakota on Oct. 12, 1942, gave judgment against the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. and the Western Surety Co., sustaining an award of compensation to Mrs. Walter Bandt for the death of her husband while attempting to spot a grain car.

John L. Jenny, manager of the elevator company at Revillo, on Aug. 18 wished to place a grain car on the tracks in position for loading. It could not be moved by hand. Mr. Jenny asked Mr. Bandt, who owned a tractor to move the car with the tractor. First they undertook to move an oil car that was in the way. Mr. Jenny got a log chain and fastened it to the car, Mr. Jenny and the secretary of the company getting on the car to work the brakes. When Bandt started the tractor the chain slackened and caught in the tractor, turning it over on Mr. Bandt and killing him.

On the trial the question arose whether Bandt was an employee of the elevator company or an independent contractor. The Industrial Commissioner, the Circuit Court and the Supreme Court decided he was an employee and his widow entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Judge Rudolf of the Supreme Court said:

"Mr. Jenny was in control of the movement of this car and it was he who was giving directions at the time. While Mr. Bandt was operating his own tractor he was, nevertheless,

under the control and direction of Mr. Jenny, the same as he would have been had he been aiding in the movement of the car by hand or otherwise.

"We find nothing in the evidence which supports appellant's contention that there was a contract by Mr. Bandt to move this car as an independent operation."—5 N.W. (2d) 897.

## Repudiated Contract Held Valid

A jury in the federal district court at Creston, Ia., on Jan. 14 gave Confections, Inc., of Chicago, judgment for \$3,000 damages against the Henry Field Seed Co., of Shenandoah, Ia., for alleged breach of contract.

The claim was for \$10,000, and the jury deliberated eight hours after hearing evidence for two days.

An employee of the Field Company was sent to Chicago to get an offer of purchase to be brought back to Shenandoah for confirmation. Contrary to instructions the employee signed the name of the company to a contract to sell 1,500,000 pounds of popcorn.

When nine days later the Field Company learned from the buyer that the contract had been signed it was immediately repudiated, alleging he was a mere employee, not an officer, and had no binding authority. The employee remained in the service of the company for several weeks thereafter.

After refusal to deliver, Confections, Inc., had to buy popcorn in the open market at a loss of over \$10,000.

## Corn Ceiling Revised

Several minor changes are expected to be made in the application of the ceiling prices on cash and future corn on the expiration of the present 60-day temporary ceiling.

Suggestions on changes were made at Washington by a delegation of grain merchants, including J. F. Leahy, chairman of the National Grain Trade Council, Gunnard Johnson, Walter Scott, all of Kansas City, Earle Combs of Chicago and Arthur McKinley of Omaha.

One change was made immediately and handed to the National Grain Trade Council in a memorandum widening the market from transactions on the Exchange to include the highest prices at which cash corn sold within the switching limits of that market on Jan. 11, regardless whether the sale was f.o.b. an elevator only and not on the exchange. Such an individual sale will determine the ceiling for the exchange and all transaction within the switching limits.

The actual prices made on cash corn Jan. 11 in many instances were a departure from normal discounts and premiums and it was suggested to the O.P.A. that No. 1 and No. 2 yellow be the basis with definite customary differentials for other grades.

A black market is possible in that farmers are permitted, as the ceiling is now phrased, to sell direct to processors at uncontrolled prices, the trade by-passing the normal channels of established markets. It is suggested that the O.P.A. take action to prevent such uncontrolled trading that would go around the markets.

What charges, if any, can be added to the ceiling price on cash sales, is a question to be decided.

What commissions will be allowed?

Under normal condition the price of corn is lower in areas having a surplus to sell and ship out; and in such areas the ceiling would be so low that later in the year when local supplies were exhausted corn could not be bought in the higher ceiling areas to be shipped in and sold.

Each market must be prepared to furnish the O.P.A. with the data by which its ceiling prices were calculated.



## Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Proper Feed for Guinea Pigs?

**Grain & Feed Journals:** I raise guinea pigs and have been feeding a commercial feed, but owing to new Government regulations, I am experiencing much difficulty in securing a fresh supply of feed for the cavy.

I am anxious to learn the proper ingredients in a feed that will give the cavy a well balanced ration. Can you tell me the percentage of vitamins and minerals needed to form their proper feed?

Some old books advise giving them all the green feed they will clean up in an hour's time, supplemented with good hay, but I consider this a rather hazardous way of feeding.—E. M. Riley, 720 So. College St., Springfield, Ill.

**Ans.:** Cavy is vegetarians, eating no meat whatever. They drink no water, have no diseases, but may catch cold from wet.

Dry oats is the best staple food for cavy, all other grains or hay will do; but some green food also is absolutely necessary, such as lettuce, celery tops, cauliflower leaves, apples, carrots, spinach, turnips, turnip tops. A variety is not required. Sprouted oats will do for green feed in winter time. A good mixed feed is three equal portions bran, cracked corn and oats, with green stuff once a day.

Helpful information on cavy may be obtained from Edwin F. Deicke, sec'y United Cavy Breeders Ass'n, Lombard, Ill.

### Correcting Phosphorus Deficiency?

**Grain & Feed Journals:** I am interested in learning more about mineral supplement feeds for overcoming phosphorus deficiency on open ranges.—Ed. H. East, Edinburg, Tex.

**Ans.:** Professor F. B. Morrison, head of the animal husbandry department of Cornell University, in his book "Feeds and Feeding" says that little information is yet available to show the minimum requirements of phosphorus or calcium of beef cattle of various ages. In New Mexico experiments yearling steers were able to store phosphorus in their bodies when their ration contained 14.8 grams (about one-half ounce) per head daily.

"Where fattening cattle are fed rations which include one pound or more per head daily of cotton seed meal, linseed meal, soybean oil meal, soybeans, or other protein supplements rich in phosphorus, they will have an ample supply of this mineral."

Also, Professor Morrison says "If phosphorus is deficient and there is plenty of calcium in the ration, such a mixture as two parts or more by weight of bone meal or other safe phosphorus supplement and one part common salt is excellent. It is wise to supply common salt separately, so that the animals will not have to consume more of the mineral mixture than they need in order to get sufficient salt."

### Watch the Dockage in Soybeans

"It is the dockage in soybeans that has been proving most troublesome to me," says Joe Ebert, manager of the Michigantown Elevator Co., at Michigantown, Ind.

"According to the regulations covering grading we are supposed to deduct the dockage and settle on a basis of clean beans. But dockage is to be determined only in full percents.

"If we get in 100 bushels of soybeans with 9/10ths of 1% dockage there is no dockage to be deducted as far as grade is concerned. If we get in 100 bushels of beans with 1.1% dockage we take 1% dockage. But if we mix the beans together and ship them to a terminal we get a return dockage of 1% on the entire 200 bushels tho we have taken this dockage on only half this amount.

"We found we had to be rigidly technical in our grading of soybeans if we were not to come out on the losing end of the dockage question."

The official government rule that went into effect Sept. 1 provides, as stated by Mr. Ebert, that, "The quantity of dockage shall be cal-

culated in terms of percentage. The percentage of dockage so calculated, when equal to one per cent or more, shall be stated in terms of whole per cent, and when less than 1 per cent shall not be stated. A fraction of a per cent shall be disregarded."—[Ed.]

### The Illegal Ceilings

In his annual address to the members of the Chicago Board of Trade, President R. P. O'Brien, said:

It is not necessary here to detail all the difficulties of the past year. The membership has suffered. The volume of trading shrank to the lowest since records have been kept. Two main factors were involved—the loss of our soybean futures market, and the shrinking of volume in other grains due principally to the large amount of grain tied up in Government loans.

In the war effort all branches of the grain trade have lent greatest possible assistance to the Government and there is reason for pride in the splendid work done by the committee of grain men appointed to assist the Government in obtaining storage space for the huge wheat crop and in helping in the allocation of cars for movement of grain to the various markets.

In agriculture as a whole there is today more than ever before a growing realization of the indisputable fact that further impairment of the open market facilities will bring serious injury to the farmer. Like our own membership, agriculture is now determined to fight for the preservation of free and open markets in the conviction that unless the trend is halted agriculture will be regimented beyond any hope of future freedom. While labor continues its surprising power over the nation's economy, the farmer will be playing second fiddle and will sink back to a position of political domination and bare existence for his working family. Farmers have seen one move after another diminish competitive markets, such as in the case of soybeans taken over by Commodity Credit Corporation. With present market on soybeans meal and oil and with an open market for soybeans, it is obvious that the soybean grower would receive much more for his crop.

**PRICE FIXING.**—No one can deny that all these attempts at price-fixing and regimentation, such as the recent unwise ceilings on flour which later had to be changed, are illegal, dangerous to the economy, and will be overthrown in a revolt of agriculture and its allied interests. Using the war as an excuse, many steps have been taken which were not justified. If permitted to continue unchallenged the ultimate result would be the type of regimentation the United Nations are now trying to drive from the face of the earth.

**CEILINGS** over basic commodities and their products at less than 100 per cent of parity violate the Anti-Inflation Act and have been denounced as illegal and as opposed to constitutional government. The O.P.A. order setting a ceiling on corn at less than 90 per cent of parity was another attempt to deprive the farmer of full parity price in his market-place. It comes in the face of a threatened food shortage. We need all the food that possibly can be produced and all the feed grains that can be grown in the next few years. Yet the farmer, by these various acts, is discouraged from putting forward his greatest effort.

Government reports show that only 17 per cent of every family's income goes for food—the lowest percentage in 30 years. Yet these agencies are permitted to tamper with food

supplies by the placing of unwise and unjustifiable ceilings.

**FARMERS ON BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**—Here is a recommendation for which I urge your favorable consideration. Our rules might well be altered so that we may invite two or three representative farmers to become members of our Board of Directors, with full privilege of initiating recommendations and full privilege of vote. Our market is an open book. We are proud of our machinery of distribution. We want the farmers—all farmers—to know the full extent of the service being rendered. We want to knit more tightly our mutual interests so that the dirt farmers and the agricultural trades, including the grain trade, may act as a unit and become sufficiently vocal to stop the destructive inroads against agriculture as a whole. Unless a free agriculture is preserved, there is no hope for the future of the grain trade or any of the other agricultural trades.

### New President St. Louis Merchants' Exchange

Chester H. Williamson, president, C. H. Williamson & Co., Inc., was elected president of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis on Jan. 13, 1943, succeeding Walter H. Toberman. He took office on Jan. 19. He is a native of Kentucky, was educated at Beloit College, Wis., and started in the grain business in 1913 with McFadden & Co. of Havana, Ill., line elevator operators in central Illinois.

He was a member of the Peoria Board of Trade from 1915 to 1917, and has been a member of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis since 1922.

Following a brief period of service with the armed forces in 1917, he was appointed assistant second vice-president of U. S. Grain Corporation, in charge of the Milwaukee office, serving until the activities of that organization were discontinued in 1920.

He went to St. Louis in 1922. In recent years he was manager of Bartlett Frazier Co.



Chester H. Williamson, St. Louis, Mo., Pres.-Elect, Merchants' Exchange



His present company was formed in Oct., 1938, to take over the cash grain and millfeed departments of the Bartlett Frazier Co. on its retirement from business. He is one of the founders of the millfeed futures market in St. Louis, and has been active in the distribution of millfeeds since 1929.

## Feed Dealer Big Factor in War-Time Production

By TOM DYER, sales manager feed division, Russell-Miller Milling Co., before N-W Retail Feed Ass'n

You retail feed dealers have been the missionaries of good feeding. Know it or not, believe it or not, you men as a rule are the greatest single factor to be considered in these war-time aims for greater production. Mr. Westberg knows that; and that is why he has been willing to make these extended trips into the area where this food must be produced, that he might talk to you and listen to you, and get the information he needed to continue his fight; and you think it hasn't been a fight?

**OPERATING MARGIN.**—Only a few months ago, this problem was on the fire; and evidence was presented in an effort to level off these prices at \$4 a ton as your operating margin. Additional time was demanded before action was taken. It came to a white heat again last week; and an order had been prepared on a \$5.50 per-ton-basis.

In desperation, believing that your importance was of such vital importance, he called for additional proof with which to support his contentions; and feed men from over all the United States trekked into Washington last Friday; and Saturday morning came word of the change to \$7.50 a ton.

He asked for help, and what did he get? From 10,000 questionnaires sent out, less than three thousand were returned. In many of those cases, the dealer sending in the information, not understanding the reason for the inquiry, afraid perhaps, reported lower margins than those that were actual and that were honest.

**DEALERS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR PROTEIN SHORTAGE.**—Here is a brief, for example, from one of our greatest colleges, not the University of Minnesota that insinuates thruout that we are responsible for this protein shortage situation, questioning the actual shortage of these materials, and attempting to prove that feeding on these farms would be much improved if only we could get delivery direct to the farmer of soybean meal stating in fact . . . and I quote, page two:

"Establishing quotas on a basis of last year's protein uses" and continuing, "This plan would largely remove the motive to hold meal in excess of the mixing quota from the market."

Do any of you gentlemen have an excess? Continuing, "Prices of mixed feeds would necessarily then have to fall to a level comparable with soy and other oil meals."

**GOVERNMENT FEED DISTRIBUTION.**—How would you like a rationing program? You wouldn't take it? Yes, you would . . . you'd take it, and like it; and you almost got it. Rationed—how? Thru the war boards and the A.A.A.? New York had a sample of it. Ten cars came in to that state, one per county, thru the war boards, and the cost of distribution was greater than the cost of the soybean meal itself! No, the farmer did not pay it, not on the line. We all paid it, because somebody always pays the bill.

Getting closer to home, down in Iowa, 88 cars of meal are coming in thru the same agencies, 88 cars in 88 counties, and they are going to let the dealer in on the picture. A dollar a ton for unloading and handling, the agencies to tell him who gets what, and how much. If they do it with soybeans, why not linseed, tankage and everything else?

That's the sort of thinking that is going on behind the scenes . . . and from the sort who sent out this brilliant bulletin, and to prove its brilliance, let me call this one thing more to your attention.

**MISREPRESENTATION IN OFFICIAL BULLETIN.**—To prove that the farmer is being gouged, and that the feed dealer is robbing the farmer, they show a comparative cost of protein from different sources:

Soybean at \$2.50 per cwt, cost of protein, \$5.27.

Mixed feed at \$3.75 per cwt, cost of 100 of protein, \$8.69.

Get this conclusion, and I quote, "calculated by subtracting value of fats and carbohydrates as being equal pound-for-pound with corn at 70 cents a bus. Assume all ingredients in 100 pounds mixed feed except 35 pounds protein and 8 pounds of fiber as equivalent to corn."

In other words, it tosses into the discard all that they themselves have advocated in the past decade, give no thought of milk values, riboflavin (unheard of) vitamin values discounted, essential amino acids.

The newest truck driver you've got knows that the quality of protein is the consideration, and yet here in the high places, and here is their appeal to Mr. Westberg, in defense of what? Thank God we have had a feed man down there in Washington!

**THIS PROGRAM** is here, and we have to make it work! And it will work and work well. Never before have we of the industry had such opportunity, not only for profit, but for valuable and patriotic service. High prices for livestock and cheap feed; more money to spend because there are so many fewer things to spend it for, and every thinking authority in the world telling our story and with farm papers giving us more editorial and news space than we buy as advertising. It is possible, in fact very probable, that we can't get all we need, or all our customers want, but we will have something, and the additional volume will



Ken Clark, St. Joseph, Mo., Pres. Grain Exchange

take up the slack. Would not most of you rather be in business today operating on these margins than go back to 1932 with hogs at three cents and corn at fifteen, tankage at \$20.

**FARMER WILL BE A COMPETITOR.**

—If I were a feed dealer, I'd remember this too. You are going to have a new competitor showing up, the farmer himself. When he can't get what he thinks he needs, he will in many cases wait and feed what he has on the farm. Corn, oats and still more corn. And that is a dangerous competitor these days because he robs us of precious materials that might have been produced in the time elapsing. And so you have to keep up on your toes. Find substitutes for what he has been feeding, figure out new formulas, and new programs. Keep on selling the idea of better feeding regardless of what or whose feed it may be, because as you sell feed today you sell America.

## Washington News

The C.C.C. announced Jan. 23 that its entire stock of 235,000,000 bus. of wheat was for sale at parity prices, which are 23 cents per bushel over the loan rate in any market.

**Loans to farmers** in the 1942 fiscal year by the government rose to \$610,000,000, states Pres. Hutson of the C.C.C. in his annual report, against \$452,000,000 during the preceding year.

**Storage service operators** entirely within one state may file applications for adjustment of maximum rates with O.P.A. regional offices, under amendment No. 4 to supplementary regulation No. 15 of the G.M.P.R.

**M. Clifford Townsend** has been appointed to succeed Herbert W. Parisius as director of food production. J. B. Hutson, pres. of the C.C.C., is associate director, together with A. G. Black, governor of the F.C.A.

**The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee** on Jan. 18 approved a new bill to permit merger of telegraph companies, excluding international companies. It is proposed to unite the Postal and Western Union.

**In addition to the several present sources of loans to farmers** Sec'y of Agriculture Wickard announced Jan. 21 that \$250,000,000 will be made available thru the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, for short times at 5 per cent interest.

**Over the protest of Vice-Pres. Wallace**, head of the Board of Economic Warfare, his control of purchases of foreign rubber has been transferred by Wm. M. Jeffers, rubber administrator, to the Rubber Reserve Corporation, which is a subsidiary of the R.F.C.

**Prentiss M. Brown**, former senator from Michigan, was confirmed by the Senate Jan. 18 as director of the O.P.A. to succeed Leon Henderson, whose squeezing policies destructive to the American way of life were creating dissatisfaction in the new Congress.

**The Selective Service** announced Jan. 20 that it is liberalizing its rules for deferment of farm workers. Senators and representatives had criticised operation of the draft. A local board now is justified in deferring a worker who produced 8 units, instead of 16. Additions were made to the list of essential products of the farm.

## Ken Clark, President, St. Joseph Exchange

Kenneth B. Clark, Pres., of the Ken Clark Grain Co., who has long been identified with the grain trade of the St. Joe market, has been re-elected to the presidency of that Exchange, showing the high esteem in which he is held by the members of the Exchange. As is shown by statistics given in our Grain Movement page, this number, the receipts and shipments of the St. Joe market have kept the members of the Exchange busy much of the year.



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

### Getting Rid of Beans

*Grain & Feed Journals:* A dealer refused to handle soybeans only on a storage, for the farmer, basis. Telling the farmer to take his beans elsewhere if he wanted to sell them. This dealer did get some beans and soon had his space filled. The beans were re-cleaned and, the dealer thought, looked pretty good. To get rid of the beans, he paid the farmer \$1.60 per bu. for the re-cleaned beans and charged 5c per bushel for cleaning, giving the cracked beans and cleanings back to the farmer, only paying the farmer for the clean beans.

The dealer took the beans to a processor, trucking them 180 miles and the processor gave the dealer \$1.53 per bu. for about half the beans and \$1.61 per bu. for the balance of the load. The dealer brought back a truck load of Soybean Meal, but you figure out for yourself what the dealer said when the trucker showed him the returns. He received less for the beans, after trucking them 180 miles, than he paid the farmer.—A. H. Meinershagen, Sec'y, Higginsville, Mo.

### Feeding Straight Protein Is Waste

*Grain & Feed Journals:* The Commodity Credit Corporation, thru the offices of County A.A.A. Committees, is going to distribute direct to the farmers soybean oil meal crushed in the South.

It has been conclusively proved that to feed straight protein is to waste protein. With this in mind, we wonder how government agencies can defend their present move. Of course there is so little to be distributed that it makes little difference, but it is a bad precedent.

If food is to be produced for the war effort, the normal flow of business within agencies directly connected with agriculture must not be disrupted. Political pressure from selfish groups is again evident here.

This move to distribute products direct to the farmer was advocated by our own state college whose own experiments have proved that a completely balanced ration will save grain, make more profit for the farmer, and put meat, dairy and poultry products on the market in less time than any other method. Why, then, in view of commanding proof to the contrary, should the college or any other group with a selfish interest at heart sell these conflicting ideas to those in power?—Graden Swanson, Sec'y, Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Des Moines, Ia.

### Northeastern Indiana Dealers Elect Penrod

The Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n held its annual meeting in the Wayne Hotel, Fort Wayne, Ind., Monday evening, Jan. 11.

President Orville Badertscher, Bluffton, presided over the gathering of 37. C. G. Egly, Fort Wayne, pronounced the invocation.

Community singing, led by Walter Krueck, Fort Wayne, to music played by Joe Seabold, of Napoleon, O., was followed by com'ite reports which showed a gain in the membership and an increase in the treasury.

Willard Hart, Central Soya Co., led a discussion on the soybean situation. He was followed by Walter Krueck, Allied Mills, with a discussion of bottlenecks in the supply of ingredients for commercial feeds; and Ed Shep-

perd, Cleveland Grain Co., in a discussion on grain markets.

Election of officers for 1943 placed: Walter Penrod, South Whitley, president; Royal D. Clapp, Columbia City, first vice-president; Adam Egly, Geneva, second vice-president, and L. R. Rumsyre, Columbia City, sec'y-treasurer.

### Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Feb. 2, 3. Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 16, 17. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis, Minn.

June 7, 8. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 7, 8. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Sacramento, Cal.

June 23, 24, 25. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Nashville, Tenn.

June 28, 29, 30. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago.

### Program Illinois Farmer Grain Dealers

The 40th annual convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois will be held Feb. 2 and 3 at the Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria.

The business session will begin at 2 p. m. Sec'y Lawrence Farlow and Treas. Chas. Fairfield will report, followed by T. E. Sullivan on insurance contracts.

The banquet will be given Tuesday evening in the hotel ballroom, with vocal music, and Axel Christensen of Chicago as guest speaker.

Wednesday morning session will be in charge of the Managers' Club, Harold Steele of Fisher presiding.

Pres. L. E. Riley of Pleasant Plains, will deliver his annual address.

J. C. McCormick, chief of the corn and soybean section of the C.C.C., Washington, will speak on "Soybean Meal Distribution and Current Soybean Marketing Program."

Hazen P. English, vice chairman Board of Review, Chicago, on "Green Soybeans as a Grading Factor."

The Managers' Club will have luncheon and a business meeting at 12:15 sponsored by the Peoria Board of Trade.

Topics at the afternoon session will be: "Price Ceilings on Grain and Grain Products," W. R. Scott, Kansas City, of National Grain Trade Council.

"World Conditions v. Our Agricultural Midwest," D. J. Bunnell, Central Soya Co., Chicago.

"Intrastate Rates on Corn from Northern Illinois Stations to Chicago," C. H. Stout, Gilman, Ill., chm. joint transportation committee.

Bag manufacturers are reported unable to secure any but scattered amounts of cotton gray cloths and expect tighter conditions to develop unless adjustments of some kind can be made to permit greater production of this material by cotton mills. Larger arrivals of burlap from abroad are expected thru the early weeks of this year, but imports of this material are expected to shrink thereafter.

### Conservation for Grain and Feed Dealers

War Production Board's service equipment division has advised wholesalers and retailers to practice utmost conservation thru 1943 by taking good care of the facilities they have, lest such facilities break down. A five-point program issued by this division's director, W. C. Burleigh, urges:

Save equipment. Check equipment regularly. Increase its work load if possible, but maintain it at maximum operating efficiency.

Keep buildings in good condition. Eliminate fire hazards, clean out accumulations of waste, make small repairs before they become big ones.

Reduce operations. Curtail deliveries where you can. Operate on a cash basis to conserve manpower by eliminating detail. Wrap merchandise only when necessary.

Watch stocks closely. Keep inventories at a minimum to conserve space and labor, and increase frequency of turn-over. Take advantage of the present opportunity to dispose of overstocks, and drying inventory items.

Start a salvage campaign. Collect waste materials and contribute them to local com'ites so that they may be put back into production where needed.

### Soybeans Out of Storage

Grain dealers cooperating with the war program for developing larger supplies of domestic vegetable oils have shown a marked preference for storing soybeans for private processors rather than for the C.C.C.

When asked the reason they explain that the processors have a clearer conception of the storage problem and a fairer disposition in dealing with it.

The trouble with the C.C.C. contract is that while it agrees to pay certain specified rates for certain services, it makes no guarantee to cover the amount of service that will be used. A grain dealer in the country operates on a crop year basis. If he is going to tie up his bins with C.C.C. grain, he likes to feel that he will receive storage charges from these bins for an entire crop season.

It is customary for a private processor who holds soybeans in store in a country elevator to leave such beans in storage for the projected period, or to guarantee a specified period of storage to the country elevator should processing needs force him to order out the beans sooner.

No such guarantees follow a C.C.C. storage agreement. When C.C.C. wants the beans, it orders them out, and storage charges stop.

The over-abundance of soybeans from the 1942 crop in Indiana forced rental of supplementary flat storage at many points.

On the word of the county com'iteman who added up various C.C.C. allowed payments to over 12c per bu. per year, a shipper signed such papers as C.C.C. sent him, leased a vacant garage building for a year at \$35 per month, and transferred close to 6,000 sound beans from his elevator to the tarpaper covered floor of the garage to empty elevator bins so that he might accumulate and ship frost damaged beans for which farmers of the community were seeking an outlet.

This procedure had its beginning Dec. 1. In January C.C.C. ordered out most of the beans.

At last reports, the shipper was wondering what to do with an empty garage building he had leased for a year at \$35 per month and for which he had no further use. Several other grain dealers in the same territory, who had cooperated similarly to help C.C.C. solve its soybean storage problem, are wondering who will be the next to suffer a like fate.

The council of the International wheat committee will meet at Washington Jan. 28.



## C.C.C. to Buy Soybeans from Country Elevators

The Commodity Credit Corporation at Chicago has recently received the following instructions from Washington:

"You are authorized to purchase soybeans from country warehouses that have signed 1942 C.C.C. Soybean Form L (Country Elevator Purchase Contract) at the support price paid by the country warehouse to the farmer regardless of the grade of beans delivered to Commodity Credit Corporation, plus 4½ cents plus storage of 1/30 cents per day with the first 15 days free, provided records of purchases from farmers are approved by the county A.A.A. committee before submission to your office.

"The warehouseman should invoice Commodity Credit Corporation for the purchase cost of the beans, plus all charges indicated above, upon shipment and forward the invoice together with supporting documents thru the county committee for approval. This applies only to soybeans purchased prior to Jan. 1, 1943, that were held in country warehouses more than 15 days awaiting shipping instructions. Country warehouses and State A.A.A. committees should be notified accordingly."

The country shipper is authorized to make draft on the C.C.C. at the support price for exactly what was paid for them plus the handling charges, etc. This will save warehousemen hundreds of thousands of dollars, as it has been disclosed that the green beans which went into store at 18% damage, for example, have been shipped to market and were found to contain as high as 38% and 40% damage. This is due to the fact that the green beans with a tinge of yellow which were considered sound have in the 60- to 90-day interim turned mealy.

With this in mind Graddon Swanson, sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n called on Mr. Barr and Mr. Black of the Marketing Administration and sought their advice in regard to changing grading factors so that recurrence of this trouble could be avoided.

The shipper fills out Form Y on car loadings, Form Z, billing as follows: (a) price paid producer as evidenced by Form D, (b) add handling charge of 4¼c per bushel, (c) add storage of 1/30c per bushel per day, starting from the sixteenth day beans were taken in, giving car number and initials.

This invoice with soybean form completely filled in covering only the amount loaded into cars must be forwarded to the county committee for approval. The county committee will send the approved invoice on to C.C.C.

## Wheat Penalty Suit Back to Lower Court

Three judges of the federal court at Washington on Jan. 21 decided that "no substantial constitutional question" was involved in the suit brought by four wheat growers to restrain the Secretary of Agriculture from imposing the 49 cents per bushel penalty for excess wheat acreage. Therefore they ruled they could not take jurisdiction, and remanded the suit back to the district court, from which it may take the regular route to the Supreme Court.

Representative Lemke argued that the constitutionality of imposing penalties for not abiding by AAA agreements as the penalty-provisions act was now constituted, never had been decided.

The government contended that it had been settled and that the three-man court therefore had no jurisdiction.

Farmers bringing the suit were Kenneth Bender, Clinton, O., H. H. Beckman, Clay Center, Kan.; Clyde F. Snodgrass, Muddy Forks, Pa., and Alfred Lindauer, Chelsea, Mich.

## Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by C.E.A. the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soy beans
Feb. 7	34,643	65,459	11,977	27,667	6,886
Mar. 7	35,587	67,631	12,552	29,136	7,479
Apr. 4	36,133	71,513	12,202	29,429	7,060
May 2	31,910	67,461	10,758	26,692	5,491
June 6	33,511	62,863	7,938	24,914	4,445
July 3	33,089	56,552	8,865	23,309	2,930
July 18	44,250	56,497	9,221	23,657	2,133
Aug. 1	50,291	57,083	10,136	24,462	1,896
Aug. 15	51,116	53,853	11,682	25,842	1,893
Aug. 22	50,817	50,605	12,176	26,411	1,803
Aug. 29	48,194	48,550	12,955	20,185	1,604
Sept. 5	44,223	42,928	13,285	25,859	1,458
Sept. 12	40,961	41,692	14,056	27,160	1,387
Sept. 19	41,324	40,741	13,798	28,659	1,291
Sept. 26	39,605	42,337	13,447	29,554	1,185
Oct. 3	39,378	43,266	13,759	31,307	584
Oct. 10	39,769	43,224	14,216	31,942	407
Oct. 17	41,473	44,642	14,690	32,215	370
Oct. 24	40,866	45,628	15,327	32,786	347
Oct. 31	39,068	46,333	15,266	32,530	316
Nov. 7	38,747	46,841	15,071	33,885	293
Nov. 14	37,950	46,400	14,848	34,535	282
Nov. 21	36,166	47,456	15,020	33,622	303
Nov. 28	33,197	47,429	14,353	33,402	296
Dec. 5	26,063	44,513	14,823	30,992	212
Dec. 12	26,704	44,788	15,615	31,154	189
Dec. 19	28,100	46,794	16,080	32,749	174
Dec. 26	28,056	47,208	16,106	33,178	165
Jan. 2	29,717	48,237	16,023	34,770	148
Jan. 9	28,655	47,750	15,939	35,290	216
Jan. 16	29,649	43,228	15,809	33,984	209
Jan. 23	28,056	47,208	16,106	33,178	165

## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for May delivery at the leading markets have been as follows:

	High	Low	Jan. 13	Jan. 14	Jan. 15	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	Jan. 18	Jan. 19	Jan. 20	Jan. 21	Jan. 22	Jan. 23	Jan. 24	Jan. 25	Jan. 26
Chicago	141½	122½	137½	138½	139½	140	139½	139	139	138½	139½	139½	140	139½		
Winnipeg	94	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½		
Minneapolis	135½	116½	132½	133½	134	134½	133½	133½	133½	133½	134½	133½	134½	134½		
Kansas City	135½	114½	132	133	133½	134½	134½	133½	133½	133½	134½	134½	134½	134½		
Duluth, durum		114	130½	131½	132½	133	132½	133½	133½	133½	135	134½	136	135½		
Milwaukee	141½	122½	137½	138½	139½	140	139½	139½	139	138½	139½	139½	140			
Chicago	100	83½	96½	97½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	97½	98½	98½	98½	98½		
Kansas City	96½	79½	93½	94½	95½	96½	95½	95½	96	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½		
Milwaukee	99½	83½	96½	97½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	97½	98½	98½	98½	98½		
Chicago	59½	49½	56½	57½	58½	59	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	59½	59½	59½		
Winnipeg	51½	45½	50½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½		
Minneapolis		44½	52½	53½	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½	53½	54½	54½	54½	54½		
Milwaukee		49½	56½	57½	58½	59	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	59½	59½			
Chicago	83½	65½	77½	78½	78½	79	78½	78½	78½	78½	80½	80½	83	83		
Minneapolis		61½	73½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	73½	75½	76½	78½	78½		
Winnipeg		56½	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½		
Duluth		71½	73½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	73½	75½	76½	78½	78½		
Minneapolis		59	71	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½	71½	72½	72½	72½	73½	74		
Winnipeg		64½	60½	63½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64	63½	63½		
Chicago	186½	164½	182½	183	183½	183½	184½	184½	185½	183½	183½	183½	183½	183½		
Canada Exchange				89½	90	90½	90½	90½	90½	90	90½	90½	90½	90½		

## Crop Priority on Fertilizers

An order giving essential war food and fiber crops first priority on the nation's limited supply of chemical fertilizers was issued Jan. 19 by Sec'y of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard under his authority as War Food Administrator.

Effective Jan. 18, this order (Food Production Order No. 5—Chemical Fertilizer) supercedes the War Production Board Order No. M-231, originally issued Sept. 12, 1942, and amended on Dec. 4, 1942. It will be administered by the Director of Food Production, M. Clifford Townsend.

Outstanding changes in the new order are the designation of crops deemed essential to the war effort as group "A" crops and the requirement that deliveries of chemical fertilizers for use on these crops be given preference over deliveries for other crops.

Two other important changes are the establishment of methods by which fertilizer requirements of farmers are to be determined, and a requirement that fertilizer manufacturers, dealers and agents obtain written statements from their customers before making deliveries.

Prohibitions on the use of chemical fertilizers contained in the War Production Board order are continued in effect, with a few exceptions. The grade substitution program instituted by WPB, with the objective of reducing consumption of chemical nitrogen in mixed fertilizers by approximately 20 per cent, also is retained in the new order, but with some revision.

Producers of group "A" crops are permitted by the order to obtain the necessary tonnage of approved grades of fertilizer required to attain 1943 production goals. The order does not permit them to obtain or use supplies in excess of their requirements.

Producers of group "B" crops may use chemical nitrogen fertilizer provided that, during the 1940-41 or 1941-42 seasons, they used such fertilizer on group "B" crops or that it was used on these crops on the farms they are now operating.

The group "A" crops are: Field crops—castor beans; cotton varieties normally stapling 1½ inches or longer, fiber and seed flax, guayule, fiber and seed hemp, hybrid corn for seed production only, peanuts and soybeans.

The Food Stamp plan has been ordered discontinued in Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana, but is being continued in other regions by the federal government. The purpose was to work off surplus farm products by sales to persons having relief money. Between September, 1941, and September, 1942, the number of persons participating in the Great Lakes region decreased 35 per cent.





## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Eugene, Ore., Jan. 16.—Seed crops have exceeded wheat in value this year in Oregon, E. Glen Ritchie, Forrester Grove, president of the Oregon Seed Growers' League, stated. The 1942 seed crops, which go to every state in the union, had a value of more than \$12,000,000. Ninety per cent of the seed crops were grown in Oregon.—F. K. H.

North Hayden (Lowell p.o.), Ind., Jan. 20.—I would estimate that 35% of the soybeans raised in this county last season are still in the fields, buried now under the snow. Pods have burst open on a large proportion of the plants; and in some fields the plants were down on the ground before the snow came.—Walter Einsphar, Gleaners & Farmers Co-operative Elevator.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 21.—Soil moisture is generally considered good over most of the winter wheat areas. In some of the eastern districts excessive moisture caused early floods and did some damage to the small acreage of grain. Fall rains over the Pacific Northwest were generous but delayed field work in some sections. The northwest spring wheat states received a generous supply of fall moisture making a good foundation for the 1943 crops.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. R. Shaw, editor.

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 23.—The government announcement that corn growers in the commercial area may overplant their allotment without limit and without penalty, provided they have planted a full acreage of so-called war crops as allocated by the A.A.A., is a move in the right direction as an insurance against the possibility of a smaller yield. It can hardly be expected to establish new record yields in corn production every year, altho the ever-increasing planting of hybrids has produced phenomenal results.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 16.—The first official estimate of 1943 flaxseed crop plantings places the flaxseed acreage in California at 300,000 compared with 207,000 estimated plantings a year ago and 213,000 planted two years ago. This year's acreage is located as follows: 140,000 in the Imperial Valley; 150,000 in the San Joaquin Valley and 10,000 scattered. Arizona's acreage is placed at 23,000 compared with 17,000 planted last year, and Texas' planted acreage is estimated at 32,000 compared with 20,000 planted in 1942.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Philip S. Duff.

Winchester, Ind., Jan. 23.—This has been a fine week, a lot of cold weather, but the ice and snow are practically all gone, roads are clear. Since they put the ceiling on corn, movement has closed down, there is none being offered at our different elevators. Farmers that had corn to sell are a little bit dazed, they weren't expecting the price to be fixed as low as \$1.00. Oats are getting very scarce in this part of the country, farmers are feeding them like they never fed them before out of a light crop. They are doing everything to save their corn to make hogs next summer. Government wheat is coming into every county in the state taking the place of corn in feeding hogs. In this particular part of Indiana don't think there are over 10% or 15% of the soybeans yet in the field. If this snow stays gone and we can have some freezes, combines will be busy again, what we will get we don't know but assume it will be low quality. With less fall plowing done last fall than we have known in a great many years farmers will have to hustle to get out their corn, oats and soybeans. It is impossible to hire any help on the farms at any price, they don't like these long hours and keeping continually at it.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

During the 5-year period from 1937 thru 1941 \$912,417,000 of vehicle taxes were spent for purposes not related to roads.

Attorney-General Biddle has ruled that the railway labor act forbids closed shop or maintenance of membership in a railway labor contract.

# Latest Addition to Buffalo's Concrete Storage Elevator

The 1,100,000 bus. reinforced concrete elevator of the Cooperative G. L. F. Holding Corporation at Buffalo, N. Y., which was completed last year on the Buffalo River south of the corporation's old plant, has been operating full capacity ever since the strike was called off.

The reinforced concrete elevator is designed to store grain and soft feeds. The main building consists of thirty-six cylindrical bins, 19 ft. 8 in. in diameter, with a workhouse on the east and west ends, four receiving pits, a structural steel track shed, a structural steel bridge between the new structure and an existing mill building; and certain interconnections between the new east workhouse and an existing elevator.

The storage tanks with 8-inch walls are arranged in three rows of 12 bins to the row, 20 ft. 4 in. center to center, its 36 tanks forming 22 interstices bins all of reinforced concrete. The bin structure is 61 ft. 8 in. x 324 ft. 8 in. in length and 108 ft. in height from top of foundation to top of bin floor.

The cupola over the bins is 35 ft. 6 in. wide by 14 ft. 9 in. in height and extending from east to west workhouses. The foundation for the bins consists of 144 36-inch diameter concrete caissons carried down to solid rock and connected at the top by reinforced concrete girders and a 9 inch thick concrete slab. On top of the foundation slab is a 5 inch layer of gravel, placed for drainage to two sumps. Over this gravel fill was placed a 4 inch thick reinforced concrete slab.

The cupola contains three conveyor belts, the middle belt being 40 inches wide and equipped with a four-pulley reversible tripper, whereas the two outside conveyors are 42 inches wide and provided with the standard two-pulley trippers movable at a speed of 100 feet per minute. Grain is removed from the bins onto three 40 inch reversible basement conveyors. All conveyor belts are four ply, 36 ounce duck and frictioned with synthetic neoprene. Belt speed 675 feet per minute. All hopper bottoms are of ¼ inch steel plate sloped 55 degrees with the horizontal and supported on a concrete ring and posts. All bins are vented to the outside and provided with 12 inch Robertson's Protected Metal roof ventilators.

All tanks are equipped with the Zeleny Thermometer System for reading the temperature of the grain at five foot intervals the full depth of the bins. All the bin walls throughout the complete elevator were finished both inside and out during the moving form construction.

THE EAST WORKHOUSE which fronts the Buffalo River is 42 foot wide by 61 ft. 8 in. long and is 219 feet high. The foundation for this building consists of a 2 foot thick mat supported on 18 concrete caissons varying in size from 36 inches to 58 inches in diameter and resting on solid rock.

This house is equipped with four elevator legs each provided with 2 rows of 14x8x8 inch Superior D.P. buckets spaced at 12 inches on center. Leg belts are 8-ply, 36 ounce duck and rubber friction covered. Head pulleys are 84x34 inch face, rubber covered and driven by a 125 h.p. 750 rpm. motor thru a 200 DX Foote speed reducer having a ratio of 26 to 1. All legs are vented thru the roof, each one provided with a 16 inch Robertson Protected Metal Roof Ventilator.

In the cupola of the workhouse are four garnerers and four 2500 bushel hopper scales. The garnerers are constructed of steel and provided with 30 inch diameter cast iron roller bearing outlet gates, actuated thru a linkage motion with a 6 inch diameter No. 4 MC Hanna cushioned air cylinder having a 30 inch stroke, the cylinders having a pulling capacity of 2,000 lbs. and 80 lb. air pressure.

The scales are Fairbanks-Morse Type "S" solid lever, floor type grain hopper scales. Each scale hopper is provided with 30 inch diameter cast iron heavy pattern-roller bearing outlet gate, actuated by a rack and pinion mechanism thru a roller chain and beveled gear train, with a hand wheel located directly in front of the scale beam. Scales are vented to the garnerers and the garnerers are vented to the outside and provided with 16 inch ventilators.

All spouting is made up of No. 14 gauge tops and No. 12 gauge steel bottoms and sides. Where spouts come in contact with grain, they are lined both on the bottom and sides with No. 10 gauge hard grade abrasive steel. This also was done to the discharge spouts on the trippers and to the hoods at the discharge ends of conveyor belts.

The Workhouse is provided with an all-steel employes elevator. This house is also provided with a steel stair that extends the full height of the building.

THE WEST WORKHOUSE extends 18 feet beyond storage, is 15 feet wide and 212 feet 6 inches high. The foundation consists of two 36 inch and two 42 inch diameter caissons carried down to rock. On these caissons was poured a 2 foot thick reinforced concrete mat, over this mat was placed a 5 inch layer of gravel and on top of this was poured a 4 inch thick reinforced concrete slab. This house is equipped with one elevator leg, one scale garner and one scale all similar to those in east workhouse. This house is provided with one car spout and loading canopy for filling railroad cars. A steel stair is also provided in this building.

THE TRACK SHED serves four tracks and is 61 feet wide by 94 feet long, constructed of structural steel and covered with No. 22 gauge galvanized corrugated iron. This structure is supported on 76 wood piles driven to refusal.

Each of the four tracks is provided with a carload capacity receiving hopper and 40 inch wide receiving belt which carries the grain to its corresponding leg in the east workhouse. The tracks hoppers are made of ¾ inch plate and provided with slide gates for regulating the flow of feed to the belts, which are of the rack and pinion type actuated by air cylinders and operated from track level by air valve. Each track is provided with one of the new and improved type of friction drive automatic power shovel for unloading grain from cars. Each pair of shovels is driven by a 25 hp. 750 rpm. motor thru a 100 SX helical reduction gear set.

The Conveyor Bridge is constructed of structural steel and covered with Robertson Protected Metal on the sides, the roof and floor is concrete. This bridge houses a 40 inch belt conveyor that receives grain from the storage trippers and conveys it to the present mill.

The plant was designed by the A. E. Baxter Engineering Co., and constructed by the James Stewart Corpn.

Barley loans of the C.C.C. thru Dec. 31 totaled 12,123,000 bus., having decreased by redemptions 300,000 during the week.

Sec'y Wickard Jan. 25 outlined a program to pay a bonus of \$100,000,000 to growers of soybeans, peanuts, grain sorghums, flax, sweet potatoes, and dried peas. For growing in excess of 90 per cent of the farm goal of soybeans the farmer would be paid \$15 an acre. The bonus for flax will be \$10 an acre, for peanuts \$30 an acre, and for grain sorghums \$8 an acre for all over 90 per cent of the new goals. To finance the program, Congress would be asked to appropriate \$100,000,000 in addition to the \$400,000,000 already asked in the 1942-43 Department of Agriculture budget for the soil conservation and domestic allotment act.



## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Portland, Ore.—Receipts of grain in December, 1942, as compared with December, 1941, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Wheat, 834,031 (565,297); corn, 132,446 (121,773); oats, 139,995 (44,691); rye, (1,687); barley, 131,461 (44,405); kafir, 1,599; flaxseed, 79,323 (16,998); hay (tons), 151 (676).—C. W. Wright, chief grain inspector.

Ottawa Ont., Jan. 21.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ending Jan. 14, compared with the same period a year ago, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels: wheat, 4,507,865 (153,995,826); oats, 3,249,838 (21,385,818); barley, 1,111,274 (20,398,237); rye 158,646 (4,364,263); flaxseed, 30,038 (4,019,550).—S. A. Cudmore, M.A., Dominion Statistician.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Receipts and shipments of grain during December, expressed in bushels, as compared to December, 1941, were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 651,662 (224,250); corn, 56,323 (799,588); oats, 1,998 (5,890); barley, (1,248); soybeans, 100,300; shipments, wheat, 612,535 (58,880); corn, 449,589 (463,503); oats, 8,129 (14,886); rye, (30,600); barley, 4,646 (439).—John W. Frazier, managing director, Commercial Exchange.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 21.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its third estimate of Canada's 1942 wheat crop, today placed production at a record high of 592,700,000 bus., but 22,500,000 lower than the first calculation. Other estimates included oats at 652,000,000 bus. against 306,000,000 in 1941, and barley at 259,000,000 and 11,000,000 bus. respectively. Rye was placed at 25,000,000, compared with 12,000,000. Flaxseed output was placed at 15,000,000 and 5,800,000 respectively.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Receipts and shipments of grain in December, 1942, as compared with December, 1941, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels, were: Receipts, wheat, 10,545,600 (7,908,800); corn, 7,839,000 (3,807,000); oats, 6,026,000 (4,964,000); rye, 61,500 (18,000); barley, 654,500 (213,500); kafir-milo, 73,500 (22,500); soybeans, 532,500 (562,500); shipments, wheat, 6,203,200 (3,804,800); corn, 4,785,000 (3,444,000); oats, 1,426,000 (930,000); rye, 24,000 (9,000); barley, 337,750 (159,250); kafir-milo, 21,000 (9,000); soybeans, 39,000 (1,500).—N. K. Thomas, sec'y Grain Exchange.

Fort William, Ont.—Receipts and shipments of grain during December, 1942, as compared to December, 1941, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 11,267,533 (22,034,595); corn, 1,589 (195,504); oats, 8,479,162 (752,903); rye, 241,276 (167,227); barley 1,394,900 (602,391); flaxseed, 801,514 (266,404); mixed grain (per 50 lbs. bus.), 13,152 (17,446); shipments, wheat, 15,441,126 (18,417,816); corn, (74,709); oats, 6,434,914 (1,407,748); rye, 49,550 (185,473); barley, 2,051,534 (1,036,574); flaxseed, 1,566,575 (377,280); mixed grain, 4,424 (13,298).—E. A. Ursell, statistician, Board of Grain Commissioners.

## USDA 1942 Corn Loans

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that Commodity Credit Corporation through Jan. 16 had completed 22,125 loans on 26,986,777 bus. of 1942 corn in the amount of \$20,835,995.38. The average amount advanced was 77 cents per bushel. On the same date last year 43,877 loans had been completed on 45,856,185 bus. Loans completed by States:

States Origin	No. of Loans	Farm-Stored (bushels)	Amount Advanced
Delaware .....	2	485	\$ 465.36
Illinois .....	3,529	5,373,840	4,284,160.39
Indiana .....	221	231,198	186,834.84
Iowa .....	12,038	14,750,317	11,231,675.39
Kansas .....	152	152,445	123,314.90
Maryland .....	2	1,126	1,092.61
Minnesota .....	579	633,975	464,051.22
Missouri .....	532	479,649	396,348.31
Nebraska .....	4,324	4,601,732	3,567,229.29
Ohio .....	51	37,895	31,922.47
South Dakota .....	695	724,115	548,900.60
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>22,125</b>	<b>26,986,777</b>	<b>\$20,835,995.38</b>

Dayton, Wash.—Maurice Roe, manager of the Columbia County Grain Growers, Inc., arranged to ship 75 carloads of Columbia County wheat to Utah for stock feed. Orders for 45 cars of wheat for terminal markets will be filled as soon as cars are available.

Duluth, Minn.—The total domestic grain receipts and shipments for the calendar year 1942 for the Duluth-Superior market were as follows: Receipts (bus.): wheat, 58,975,515; corn, 12,841,085; oats, 2,521,585; rye, 2,272,205; barley, 6,738,670; flax, 7,249,880; shipments (bus.): wheat, 53,919,755; corn, 15,826,790; oats, 2,222,075; rye, 2,277,215; barley 6,944,725; flax, 7,654,760.

## Grain Receipts at St. Joseph, Mo., Top 1941 by 47 Per Cent

Receipts of all grains on the St. Joseph, Mo., market during 1942 were 47 per cent higher than in 1941. There was an increase of 106 per cent in corn receipts over the previous year. These facts were disclosed in the report of Nelson K. Thomas, sec'y of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange, presented at the annual meeting of the Exchange the night of Jan. 12 at the St. Francis Hotel.

For the year of 1942 receipts of all grains totaled 25,732,600 bus. against 17,496,300 bus. during 1941. A total of 7,839,000 bus. of corn arrived on the St. Joseph market last year as compared to 3,807,000 bus. the year before.—P. J. P.

Colusa, Cal.—Guayule planting in five California counties is swinging into high gear with seven planting machines in operation. Approximately 280,000 bushes are being planted per day with shipments of stock arriving three times a week from the project headquarters in Salinas. The planting in this district will require about 80,000,000 bushes. Each acre requires about 9,300 guayule shrubs, of which about 40 per minute are being planted.—F.K.H.

First announcement of the 3 per cent federal tax on freight shipments held that the tax could not be passed on. Current information says the tax can be passed on if no price ceilings are violated. Since no ceiling prices can be set below parity on agricultural commodities, the tax can be included on such products. But on processed products controlled by O.P.A. price ceilings, such as mill feed, oil meal, etc., the tax cannot be passed on when such processed commodities are sold at ceiling prices.—G. E. Blewett, Sec'y, Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

## Toledo's 1942 Receipts and Shipments

By A. E. SCHULTZ  
Sec'y Toledo Board of Trade

Toledo grain movement in 1942 set a new high despite restricted movement of crops in the harvest periods of the year. Grain receipts, including soybeans, totaled 37,131,650 bus. This compared with 30,252,260 bus. in 1941 and 26,665,270 bus. in 1940.

Shipments last year totaled 17,639,800 versus 14,829,470 a year ago and 12,405,945 two years ago. The growing spread between receipts and shipments here in recent years reflects increased consumption by flour millers and feed-mills.

Complete statement of receipts and shipments follow:

Toledo Grain Movement for Three Years.			
RECEIPTS (Bushels)			
	1942	1941	1940
Wheat .....	15,756,685	16,861,460	13,452,825
Corn .....	8,023,300	4,564,000	5,056,800
Oats .....	6,478,765	4,846,300	5,351,705
Rye .....	1,864,300	46,200	126,000
Barley .....	1,150,400	422,800	130,640
Soybeans .....	4,038,200	3,511,500	2,371,500
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>37,131,650</b>	<b>30,252,260</b>	<b>26,665,270</b>
a Includes 1,649,685 bu. by lake; b includes 1,951,165; c includes 1,407,870; d includes 818,325; e includes 2,121,905; f includes 79,840.			
SHIPMENTS (Bushels)			
	1942	1941	1940
Wheat .....	5,642,000	6,348,170	4,703,155
Corn .....	6,085,000	3,203,200	2,638,405
Oats .....	3,777,900	4,038,300	4,224,140
Rye .....	563,900	46,900	126,170
Barley .....	542,900	128,800	155,830
Soybeans .....	1,028,100	1,064,100	558,245
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>17,639,800</b>	<b>14,829,470</b>	<b>12,405,945</b>
*Includes 339,815 bu. by lake.			

## 1942 Receipts & Shipments at Duluth

By F. G. CARLSON

Grain receipts at Duluth for the calendar year 1942 fell far short of the 1941 movement, due to storage problems and war program diverting lake vessels into government service and carrying iron ore. The grain trade was left only a scanty number of boats, until near the end of the navigation season the number was increased to take care of existing grain contracts calling for delivery in the east before lake navigation closed for the year.

The 1942 receipts totaled 91,352,545 bus. compared with 111,758,672 bus. in 1941. Shipments last year totaled 89,072,365 bus. as against 103,214,773 bus. in 1941. In 1941 a large volume of Canadian wheat was accumulated here early and moved out in the late summer, while in 1942 there was little Canadian grain sent here, which partly accounts for the larger in and out movement in 1941, where for 1942 it was generally domestic grain handled.

## Interior Wheat Stocks

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—Wheat stocks in interior mills, elevators and warehouses on Jan. 1 today were estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 235,221,000 bus., largest in nine years of record for that date.

The following table shows Jan. 1 stocks in these positions by classes:

Class	Average 1935-41	1942	1943
Hard red Winter .....	112,049	227,169	334,669
Soft red Winter .....	69,838	87,330	74,755
Hard red Spring .....	69,328	182,929	205,325
Durum .....	17,809	38,579	41,899
White .....	48,288	58,710	63,235
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>317,216</b>	<b>594,717</b>	<b>729,893</b>

## USDA 1942 Wheat Loans

The U. S. Department of Agriculture said today that Commodity Credit Corporation through Jan. 16 had completed 528,183 loans on 399,682,481 bus. of 1942 wheat in the amount of \$451,899,518.17. The average amount advanced was \$1.13 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations and storage advances on farm-stored wheat. Loans had been completed on 179,191,608 bus. stored on farms and 220,490,873 bus. stored in warehouses. On the same date last year 509,151 loans had been completed on 352,351,332 bus., of which 115,885,242 bus. were stored on farms and 236,466,090 bus. stored in warehouses. Loans completed by States:

States Origin	Farm-Stored (bushels)	Warehouse-Stored (bushels)	Amount Advanced
Ark. ....	413	\$ 462.38	
Calif. ....	1,529,387	1,540,847	3,557,681.05
Colo. ....	5,934,876	4,900,544	11,928,616.01
Del. ....	40,168	385,545	574,468.61
Idaho ....	2,122,905	5,336,444	8,001,567.45
Ill. ....	175,528	3,657,899	4,761,885.87
Ind. ....	126,352	2,383,130	3,154,786.94
Iowa ....	442,628	1,421,173	2,229,275.05
Kans. ....	40,354,841	47,111,138	101,128,032.17
Ky. ....	3,957	791,749	1,008,552.65
Md. ....	70,460	1,296,955	1,823,852.20
Mich. ....	183,756	416,426	723,340.37
Minn. ....	3,772,748	3,527,636	8,642,900.93
Mo. ....	144,062	3,038,839	3,805,113.87
Mont. ....	20,851,988	11,134,082	33,439,278.51
Nebr. ....	25,020,354	11,075,042	41,029,320.92
N. J. ....	999	64,937	91,397.13
N. Mex. ....	1,304,624	741,843	2,302,362.02
N. York. ....	104,701	336,953	597,955.19
N. Car. ....	30,602	65,496	128,223.58
N. Dak. ....	33,631,268	28,192,906	70,876,216.77
Ohio ....	463,124	3,384,946	4,960,442.15
Okl. ....	7,874,317	26,884,437	39,609,844.24
Ore. ....	3,447,328	9,970,707	14,605,413.07
Penn. ....	33,540	828,304	1,155,251.60
S. Car. ....	1,048	1,048	1,485.64
S. Dak. ....	11,972,929	4,318,740	18,329,412.09
Tenn. ....	5,213	632,066	819,320.47
Texas ....	11,361,864	20,008,968	35,837,484.84
Utah ....	631,928	258,366	915,943.27
Va. ....	45,906	334,701	510,024.88
Wash. ....	6,261,633	25,607,422	33,095,750.97
W. Va. ....	3,241	13,160	22,433.38
Wis. ....	1,365	.....	1,640.92
Wyo. ....	1,692,021	329,221	2,179,330.98
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>179,191,608</b>	<b>220,490,873</b>	<b>\$451,899,518.17</b>
<b>Total Liquidations .....</b>	<b>2,292,225</b>	<b>1,929,750</b>	<b>\$ 4,667,082.11</b>



## Indiana Grain Dealers Hear Government Regulations

The 42nd annual convention of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n gathered in the Banquet Hall of the Columbia Club, Indianapolis, for three business sessions and a soybean grading school Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 25 and 26.

### Monday Morning Session

PRESIDENT CARL T. WILSON, Sulphur Springs, presided at the opening session.

JOE SEABOLD, the Hoosier Pepper-Upper, loosened the lungs and spirits of all delegates by leading in singing familiar airs. All joined enthusiastically.

PRESIDENT WILSON delivered his annual address:

#### President Wilson's Appeal for Victory

We have tried to arrange this program in keeping with the times. We have stream-lined it; and we believe we will have for you the information you have been wanting.

We expect to have with us on our program representatives of the various Governmental agencies that are most directly connected with our business. They will be here to inform you and offer assistance in ironing out your difficulties. They will help you work out the war program in which we are so much absorbed.

Since last January many changes have taken place, as many as we expect in five years of normal times. Your ass'n has had its share of action. Most of its efforts have been on the defensive to hold our position that we have worked so long to gain.

We have sent many of our best men into the armed service. We have also had some difficulty in keeping our grain business represented as an essential industry in the war program to enable us to obtain equipment and supplies.

Our efforts to get a reasonable handling charge for handling the soybean crop last season was not in vain. We did not get what we asked, but the compromise was worthwhile. We sent two delegates to a conference in Washington and attended two such hearings in Chicago. This cost your ass'n money and time, but had we not done this we would not have received the  $\frac{3}{4}$ c per bu. increase in handling charges. This small increase alone has paid big dividends on the investment of your annual dues.

This with many other conditions coming up from time to time have kept us busy thruout the year, but in spite of all this we have come thru with a splendid report for the year.

The efforts put forth and the accomplishments made in keeping the grain trade free as it now is, may give cause for a small sigh of satisfaction but this must be only momentary because we are beset on every side by someone who would revolutionize our industry, thinking it would be an improvement over our present system, which has been built by many years of hard earned experience. Your ass'n will always be on the alert for these dreamers. Again we must have cooperation from the entire membership to combat them.

I hope that grain dealers in every branch of the trade will grasp this opportunity to give their best to the industry and to further the Food for Victory program. I know of no better way to prove the reason for existence of a free grain trade after this conflict is over.

Our business is undergoing changes that will test our endurance, whether we stay in business or not, we must adjust ourselves to these changes and one of the best methods I know of is thru our organizations. These groups need not be large, in fact the small groups may accomplish their goal easier than the large ones.

I have known business men who were afraid to stand up for their rights and beliefs, but when backed up by their associates and competitors they had the power needed for the cause and reaped much benefit. I hope that many small groups will organize so that they can settle their local problems.

Let us all work together like we never have worked before with one purpose in mind, and that be to make the Food for Victory campaign win the war and the peace.

SECY FRED K. SALE, Indianapolis, reviewed the ass'n's activities during the busy last year:

#### Sec'y Sale's Report

It is my pleasure to present to you my 14th annual report, particularly so, when it is explained that this has been a most favorable year in our Association endeavors.

Each one of you will probably admit that the

twelve months of 1942 have been exceedingly busy ones. So it has been with the work of my office which has increased many-fold during this period. War conditions have brought on many changes in your business, and more are ahead of you this year. Regimentation, government control and severe restrictions on our grain, feed and milling industries, certainly have had a telling effect, but we are still doing business.

After the farmers have produced their crops of grain and soybeans it is our business to assemble, condition, store, ship and even process these products into food for human consumption, and feed for livestock. Who can say that our business is not one of the most essential industries necessary for the winning of this global war, which we must win at all costs.

We are willing to make such sacrifices as may be necessary, to reduce our profits for the duration, and to do our part in the preservation of these bountiful grain and soybean crops which our country has been blessed the past two seasons, in particular. Food and feed will go far in determining the outcome of this war.

You are entitled to know of our efforts and accomplishments, which are not adequately shown in our frequent bulletins. Our correspondence has been particularly heavy, due to the great number of inquiries about various Governmental rulings covering price ceilings, truck regulations, gasoline rationing, etc. Possibly some of your letters have not received quite as prompt a reply as usual, but if not, it has been because we could not clean up the days work.

At the request of your Association, Purdue University provided a Feed Nutrition School for the feed interests this last fall, and it was held at Lafayette. This third annual Feed School has proven very successful and also has been exceedingly helpful in discussing feed problems. We are indeed grateful to the University and its Committee in making available these schools.

GRADING SCHOOLS: As for many years past, this Association provided a series of four Grain Grading Schools held the last week in March. These were well attended, and is a valuable service which this Association is providing for the grain dealers in the state.

With the complications arising from the early movement of soybeans this past season, and the responsibility of grading beans sold to the processors or the Commodity Credit Corporation, it became evident that more instructions were needed by the trade on the technique of grading soybeans. Our Association arranged with Prof. F. E. Robbins of the School of Agriculture at Lafayette to hold a special Soybean Grading School Oct. 18th. The two schools, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon, were very well attended.

WE HAVE LOST several members by death, and I wish to mention their names: J. A. Stone, Lochiel; W. W. Pearson, Reynolds; J. C. Wilson, Russellville; A. H. Flanigan, Crawfordsville; J. J. Fitzgerald, Indianapolis; W. C. Talbot, Hanna; Ernest M. Boldt, Waynetown; J. L. Davis, Seymour; H. W. Laver, Wakarusa, and C. A. Breden, of Odon.

WHEN THE CONTRACT between the soybean processors and the Commodity Credit Corporation was released, we were quickly advised by a processor, that C.C.C. had only allowed in the contract that country grain dealers handling soybeans be paid a handling charge of  $\frac{3}{4}$ c per bushel. The dealer was to be responsible for destination weights and grades. This allowance was ridiculously low, and I immediately protested on behalf of this Association to C.C.C. at Washington, and requested a formal hearing to present our views on the handling charge at a conference in Chicago. I also called upon Ray Bowden in Washington to assist us, and all grain dealer associations in Ohio and Indiana immediately banded together to fight for a higher handling charge.

On short notice we were called to Washington to present our case, which we did with unquestionable facts and figures on our cost of handling grain and soybeans through country elevators. We made a very favorable presentation, as was acknowledged by all interests concerned, including C.C.C. Two other meetings with the Commodity Credit Corporation and the grain interests were held in Chicago to further discuss the handling charges for soybeans. The result of these hearings was that an additional  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 1c per bu. was allowed to the original allowance of  $\frac{3}{4}$ c, making the total of  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. This was made effective only to Jan. 1, 1943, according to the contract.

The Ohio and Indiana handlers of soybeans were not satisfied with the consideration we received. It was not a fair allowance, considering our handling costs, and also being responsible for destination weights and grades. The fact that you dealers did receive  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 1c

per bu. more than the original allowance, is due entirely to the fight made by these two state groups, supported splendidly at all times by the processors.

I try to keep you posted on the many changes which have taken place in regulations affecting your business the past year, but only with difficulty because of the frequent changes in price ceilings, etc., and also because many of these regulations were vague and difficult of proper interpretation. Confusion still exists in many of these. We are not placing our official interpretation on some of these regulations, but must of necessity give you the regulations themselves and let you interpret them, in such cases as ambiguity exists. I shall endeavor to keep you promptly posted on further changes, and there are many others coming.

MEMBERSHIP: One phase of our work the past year we are pleased to report, is a very substantial increase in our membership. At the last convention I reported a total of 559 active members. Since the last convention we have secured 93 new members and without any special membership drive. We have dropped 30 firms for various reasons. Our total membership today is 622, or a net gain for the past 12 months of 63. The membership is the largest it has ever been and we continue to grow. The names on the Honor Roll are greater in number this year than ever before. It shows we have many boosters who are doing their part in increasing the strength of the Association. I want to read the names which appear on the Honor Roll for 1942, and will indicate the number of applications secured by each. These are: Charles Weirick, Indianapolis, 6; Sam Kraus, Fort Wayne, 6; C. T. Wilson, Sulphur Springs, 4; Lew Hill, Indianapolis, 3; H. W. Dodge, Indianapolis, 2; E. L. Floyd, Indianapolis, 2; H. E. Miller, Greencastle, 2; Robert Morris, Evansville, 2; and the following names one member each, namely: S. J. Alexander, Crawfordsville; C. C. Barnes, Winchester; S. G. Beaty, Earl Park; Avon Burk, Decatur; C. G. Egly, Ft. Wayne; F. A. Clements, Economy; R. M. Davis, Tipton; A. E. Leif, Ft. Wayne; C. S. Levendoski, Pinola; F. L. Myers, St. John; Walter Penrod, So. Whitley, and Charles Ray, Kouts. These with 54 obtained by your Secretary makes a total of 93. Thanks of the entire membership is extended to these loyal boosters for their good work.

Recently through the alertness of one of our members, and the prompt reporting of the visit at his place of business of one of the two forgers we have been trying to apprehend for more than a year, we were instrumental in apprehending one of these recently. These two forgers have caused losses running into thousands of dollars to grain and feed dealers alone in this state. With your assistance we hope to pick up the other forger soon.

Financially the Association has had a splendid year. Our expenses have been held down to practically the same amount as the year previous, though with considerable extra expense involved in attending these soybean hearings.

The auditor's report showed ass'n finances to be in good condition.

K. E. BEESON, of Purdue University's agronomy department, described suitable varieties of grain and sound practices to promote increased production of foodstuffs:

#### Victory Crop Varieties

The germ plasm of present crop varieties has been pretty well combed by plant breeders at experiment stations. We can expect in the future higher oil content in soybeans and a high iodine number; better stalks in corn, and other improvements, but we can expect no startling new crops.

Clovers are showing a great improvement as a result of blending of adapted anthracnose resistant varieties.

A wilt resistant variety of alfalfa known as Ranger should soon be available in commercial quantities. Only a small amount of seed is available now but plenty will be available in three or four years.

Shot-gun mixtures of varieties of seeds will give better assurance of good stands.

A new lespedeza gives better results than Korean.

Brome grass is coming into more general use as a pasture plant.

Purdue has distributed about 1,000 bus. of Fairfield wheat, a strictly soft winter wheat, moderately resistant to rust and having the winter-hardiness and strength of stalk of Purkoff.

Winter and spring oat varieties that mature early are undergoing improvement. One of the new ones is Tama, which is resistant to both rusts. Tama comes from Iowa. A sister



variety from the same cross is the Vicland developed in Wisconsin.

Tama and Vicland are yellow, while Marion is white. Little objection has been found to this off-color since Columbia achieved popularity.

Hybrid corn resistant to corn-borer has not been found in Purdue tests. No appreciable differences have been found in abilities of hybrids in this respect. Answer to the corn-borer is clean fields, well tilled and planted to escape the bad effects of the borer. Plant late and push the crop along.

Superior 400 and 600 varieties of hybrid corn are on test at Purdue.

Soybeans that are edible are different from common field varieties. The government is experimenting with a number of edible varieties because they give high production of protein per acre. Banzi is one of these.

Many reflect on the volume of soybeans still in the fields unharvested. Beans that have come to market in the last few days have been high in moisture because combines have picked up snow. The time to harvest is September and October. This boils down to Richland. We have found no fields of Richlands still in the fields. There may be some but many more fields of Manchus and similar varieties are still out. Purdue expects to announce a new variety similar to Richland for thin soils.

Oil content is the big thing in national production of soybeans. This rules out the disastrous old Midwest or Hollybrook bean which has traveled under a great number of false names.

Richland is growing in popularity but the early maturity of this bean will be lost if seed is mixed with later varieties.

Mr. Beeson recommended use of the corn planted for seeding soybeans, but noted little improvement in yield from use of fertilizer. Inoculation is much more important. Acid soils, of course, should be limed.

Row-planting of beans hastens maturity and low moisture content.

TREASURER D. G. PHILLIPS, Indianapolis, read his report which was approved unanimously.

#### Com'ites Appointed

PRESIDENT WILSON appointed the following com'ites:

RESOLUTIONS: J. O. Pope, Fowler; L. E. Greenwood, Rensselaer; Lloyd R. Rumsyre, Columbia City; O. L. Barr, Bicknell, and Avon, Decatur.

NOMINATIONS: L. A. Garner, Lawrenceburg; Walter Penrod, South Whitley; R. P. Bailey, Nappanee; G. A. Pritchard, Indianapolis, and J. D. Kiefer, Elwood.

### Monday Afternoon Session

PRESIDENT WILSON presided at the second session, which was opened with community singing under the leadership of Joe Seabold, with Harry Bason at the piano.

#### Food and the War

D. J. BUNNELL, of the Central Soya Co., reviewed the effect of war conditions on agriculture, centering his remarks on the struggle for food and the growth of civilization through agriculture.

Mr. Bunnell said food and its transportation to fighting allies is the major factor which will win the war.

Grain and livestock were placed at the head of the list in essential foods. Our middle west, said the speaker, outstrips all other parts of the world in its ability to convert grain into livestock and livestock products.

Mr. Bunnell pointed out that grain raised must be shipped thru country and terminal elevators and these are vital to placing food in the hands of our allies. Grain dealers and feed dealers were considered by the speaker essential in the Food for Victory.

#### Ceilings

RAY B. BOWDEN, executive vice-president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, reviewed new and prospective legislation.

He said new amendments are being prepared to the corn ceiling regulations on the basis of cash corn. Coming are permanent ceilings, which will in turn be amended. A thorough knowledge of ceiling prices will be necessary to do business in the future.

The freeze order caught a lot of inequities in the trade and disturbances in market relationships. Mr. Bowden expected more and more government regulation of the grain business and grain prices and urged the dealers to give close attention to other parts of their business, since they may have to depend upon storage and sidelines.

Last summer, said Mr. Bowden, the trade worried about how to get rid of an anticipated oversupply of soybean meal. But farmer disposition to feed pigs a little longer opened a demand that quickly ate up the supply. There is not enough protein in the country to satisfy everyone. Do not expect to settle your protein problem this year.

The speaker believed this Congress will start us back on the road to more sanity in economics, but he said we will have to give up more than we have ever given up. This is necessary in war. "We are willing to give up EVERYTHING to win this war, but when the war is over we are going to get it back."

#### Protein Distribution

LEE PATRICK, Indianapolis, state A.A.A., in reviewing briefly oil seed meal order No. 6, said, Farmers are allowed a 15-day supply. A.A.A. ranks poultry, dairy cattle, hogs and beef cattle in that order in their need for protein in their feed.

#### Rationing

VICE-PRESIDENT HARLEY MILLER, Bainbridge, conducted a round-table discussion of government grain problems. He introduced D. B. Rolling of O.D.T.; L. E. Setzer, associate price specialist, O.P.A., and W. Aitchison, state gasoline rationing executive. These men replied to local and private business interrogations in connection with certificates of necessity, retail coal price ceilings, and gasoline rationing, respectively. Each pleaded for patience with price ceilings and rationing and mentioned changes in orders which have been effected. Results of the discussion:

Ceiling prices for coal are based on the ceiling price at the mine, plus freight. Each dealer has his own ceiling price. Tax on transportation of a flat 4c per ton may be passed on, but must be shown separately on coal bills. The tax is applied only once to a complete movement.

Grain dealers are in a preferred class for gasoline rationing. Point to rationing is to save crude rubber. Truck tires require crude rubber and the shortage of crude rubber stocks compels conservation of tires. There are specific quotas and local boards cannot distribute what they do not have. Local boards should carry over orders.

### The Annual Banquet

Following the War-Time conception of a stream-lined convention, the program for the annual banquet, held Monday night, Jan. 25, was kept simple. The food was good and plentiful, with roast turkey as the entree.

Entertainment supplied by Indianapolis grain firms and allied interests consisted of music by the Four Continentals, and community singing led by Joe Seabold.

FREDERIC S. MARQUARDT, Far Eastern expert for the *Chicago Sun*, gave the address of the evening, reviewing from his actual experience the Japanese mind, the Japanese concept of his destiny, and Japanese aggression. He held no hope for a quick victory over Japan, believed America dare not stop until Tokyo is reached if future conflict is to be prevented.

### Tuesday Morning Session

PRESIDENT WILSON presided at the third session.

R. A. PLESSINGER from the Internal Revenue Office, distributed data on the 5% Victory Tax, and explained the part played by employers in collecting the tax. He said employers act as the government's fiscal agents, and must account to employees for taxes deducted, but are not responsible beyond this point. The speaker described credits and deductions for marital status of employees, and for payment of life insurance, War Bonds, and debts before Sept. 1.

#### Telling Is Selling

ROY LA BUDDE, Milwaukee, reviewed principles of selling feeds. He declared that the day of speculative profits is gone and better merchandising practice will be necessary in the future. Mr. La Budde drew a contrast between store keeping and good merchandising, accusing the store keepers of stocking goods on a price basis, and lauding the latter for his interest in and knowledge of his customers' problems.

Good merchandise, and honest, fair prices will hold a customer on a retailer's list for about five years. Population changes every five years, so good selling is needed to bring in new customers to replace those that are lost. The average midwest feed sale is \$5.

Keynote to Mr. La Budde's remarks was how to build a reputation that attracts trade. First in importance, he said, is carrying a full stock of quality feeds. He urged feed merchants to carry a good commercial feed in addition to their own brands. This will keep them on their toes and satisfy customers who prefer the commercial product.

The speaker criticized book accounts, terming them loss potentials. Feed merchants should do a cash business. If buyers object, blame it on the war. The war is being blamed for many sound business reforms.

He urged wide use of printed advertising, declaring too much emphasis is placed on buying; not enough on informing the customer. Direct-mail advertising, he touted as the most efficient way to bring customers to a feed store, but single mailing pieces are not enough. Regular mailings must be employed. He gave details on how to prepare broadsides, price sheets and single pieces, and on how to compile mailing lists. "Let your advertising concentrate on what the product will do," he advised as good selling. "Stress a customer's wants and push seasonable items. Keep on advertising. Consistency and repetition bring results."

#### Mixed Feed Price Ceilings

DAVE K. STEENBURGH, Milwaukee, described a meeting between representatives of the feed trade with O.P.A. officials in Washington to establish ceilings on a fair basis. The result for mixed feeds was \$7.50 per ton retail price margin. Ceiling price to consumer, which became effective Jan. 22, is \$7.50 per ton over list price of manufacturer, plus freight, bagging and delivery costs.

Manufacturers are placed by O.P.A. in either Class A for carload manufacturers or Class B for l.c.l. manufacturers. Most manufacturers come in Class B, and will figure ceiling prices on a basis of replacement costs plus the average margin received in January, March, May, October, November, and December, 1942. The same discounts then allowed must be continued. O.P.A. allows additional charges of \$1 per ton for 50 lb. bags, \$1.50 per ton for 25 lb. bags, \$3 per ton for 10 lb. bags, \$5 per ton for 5 lb. bags. But if the bags are furnished by the customer, only the actual cost of filling them may be added.

Wholesalers are allowed \$2.50 per ton margin over the list price of the manufacturer. The retailer may add a maximum of \$7.50 per ton to the list price of his wholesaler or the manufacturer. A combination wholesaler and retailer may bill out of the wholesale warehouse



to the retail establishment and collect both margins.

Manufacturers must post their prices by Jan. 29; retailers by Feb. 5 and these prices must be figured and posted on the same day each week.

Responding to questions, Mr. Steenbergh said: A retailer who manufactures some feeds falls in the Class B of manufacturer.

Corn in a mixed feed is an ingredient and takes margins over costs accordingly. In a custom mix the retailer may add \$7.50 a ton to his ingredient costs. Adding supplements to a farmer's grain constitutes a custom mix.

### Resolutions Adopted

**CHAIRMAN LUTHER GREENWOOD**, read the following resolutions offered by the resolutions committee, all of which were adopted unanimously:

#### Time for Action, Not Words

Let us realize that now is not the time for mere words and resolutions, but time for action and for this reason, we are willing to co-operate in every way possible in this war emergency program with the thought constantly in mind and when this emergency ceases to exist, we shall demand the right to again operate our own business with restrictions withdrawn as quickly as possible. This can only be accomplished by close co-operation of country grain and feed dealers.

#### Relief from Excessive Paper Work

**RESOLVED** that grain dealers be relieved of making so many separate reports of merchandise handled.

#### Assist Small Business

**RESOLVED** that this Ass'n go on record to assist the committee to save the small business and that our Secretary be instructed to assist the small business men committee, headed by Senator Murray.

#### For Fair Adjustment of Soybean Discounts

Since much confusion, many disappointments and quite a few losses to producers, grain dealers, processors and consumers alike have piled up due to bungling, conflicting orders and delays of the CCC in announcing purchase plans;

And since in former years regulations set up in the Grain Standards Act were the authority to follow in the grading of all grain, which this year seemed to have been forgotten when it came to soybeans, because of which fact discounts ran far in advance of all expectations, and that when an appeal was called, the circumstantial evidence indicated that no new sample was drawn but only a retest of the first sample was made;

Hence the elevators bear the loss entailed by the apparent unfair test thru the lack of uniform grading and the unjust discounts, in spite of the fact that the grain men have had all the work and expense of handling the grain between the producer and processor, and have suffered severe losses greater than the handling charge allowed;

Furthermore, the grain dealers of Indiana insist on a wider territory distribution of beans grown in the state in order that the congestion experienced this year may not be repeated, since the crop should be cared for when the movement is on; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED** that we beg that the announcement of purchase plans be made well in advance by the C. C. C. and that a uniform standard of grading and a fair adjustment of discounts be arranged, and that a better co-operation between licensed inspectors of the various terminal markets be practiced.

A resolution was adopted thanking those who had contributed to making the convention a success.

### Officers Elected

**ELECTION** unanimously placed for the ensuing year: H. E. Miller, Greencastle, president, and J. O. Pape, Fowler, vice-president. Directors for two years: H. H. Mutz, Edinburg; Adam Egly, Geneva; Clay Syler, North Manchester, and C. T. Wilson, Sulphur Springs. Hold-over directors are: H. D. O'Brien, Indianapolis; H. L. Gray, Crawfordsville; W. W. Suckow, Franklin, and R. L. Mossburg, Warren.

Adjourned *sine die*.

### Soybean Grading School

A soybean grading school under the leadership of Prof. F. E. Robbins, of the agronomy department of Purdue University, and W. L. Ingles, of the U.S.D.A. Board of Review,

Chicago, attracted 75 of the delegates to the library of the Indianapolis Board of Trade Tuesday afternoon.

Each dealer was given a sample of soybeans to pick. The instructors said most of them did very well, picking damage close to the picking done by licensed federal grain inspectors.

### Hoosier Convention Notes

**CONTINUOUS** grain markets were posted on the blackboard in the convention hall by David A. Noyes & Co.

**INDIANAPOLIS HOTELS** were crowded, giving some delegates a bit of trouble finding sleeping quarters.

**DISPLAYS** of merchandise and literature were put up by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Max Katz Bag Co., The Glidden Co., Benton County Hybrid Seed Ass'n, D. & K. Fertilizer Co., the Shores Co., Pronto Products Co., and Seedburo Equipment Co.

**SOUVENIRS** included note books from the Sidney Grain Machinery Co., books of matches from Seedburo Equipment Co., song sheets from McMillen Feed Mills.

A **COMMON INQUIRY** was "Where can I buy soybean meal?"

**PENCILS** for the Cleveland Grain Co. were distributed by the well-known Larry Larimore, as well as Eddie Shepperd, and several other representatives of the company.

**REGISTRATION** was conducted by A. E. Leif, and H. W. Marsh, of the Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., which supplied the attractive convention badges for each coat lapel.

### Hoosier Attendance

Attendance totaled close to 500 in spite of gas rationing, labor shortages, and a crowding demand for feeds at the country elevators. Broken into its numerous classifications, the record of attendance included:

**Indiana interior market representatives:** C. G. Egly, Ft. Wayne, and L. A. Garner, Lawrenceburg.

**Louisville, Ky.:** Clark Yager, and B. L. Adomelt.

**Buffalo, N. Y.:** G. W. Durant, Continental Grain Co.

**Toledo, O.:** Louis Schuster, Paul M. Barnes, and A. E. Schultz.

**Insurance:** V. L. Parmentier, J. E. Birong, and H. H. Hawlick, Millers National Insurance Co., and A. E. Leif, R. D. McDaniel, H. W. Marsh, and C. R. McCotter, Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

**Hybrid Seed Corn:** W. E. Funk, B. J. Funk, C. W. Ferguson, H. W. Dodge, and Harry S. Brewer, Edw. J. Funk & Sons; E. C. Yount, and Pharis White, Benton County Hybrid Seed Ass'n.

**Field Seeds:** G. R. Straub, Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Co.; Lloyd R. Rumsyre, Gene Floyd, Dale S. Foster, T. H. Beeson.

**Chicago Market:** Carl Bostrom, Don Jones, F. T. Bascom, Squire Cavitt, Carl G. Hermann, Steve Hercek, Kenny B. Pierce, Chet Vidal, Jesse H. Summers, M. L. Vehon, and W. J. Walton.

**Illinois brokers and country shippers:** J. D. Worsham, and W. L. Smith, Sheldon; Roy Miesenhelder, Palestine; N. R. Peine, Minier, H. J. Sterrenberg, Crescent City.

**Machinery:** Ray Brown, E. Ripley, and W. D. Clark, Fairbanks-Morse Co.; C. E. Albertson, L. J. McMillin Co.; Cliff Gottman, Prater Pulverizer Co.; E. D. Bargery, Union Iron Works; Carl F. Berger, L. A. Windle, and W. B. Short, Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

**Fertilizer:** George Collins, Robert E. Conley, Floyd Johnson, F. Schmidt, and A. L. Zimmerman.

**Bags:** Arthur Brabender, R. H. Ploeger, I. H. Katz, and Mr. Munkhaus.

**Grain Testing Equipment:** P. W. Burrows, L. W. Faulkner, and R. P. Reid, Seedburo Equipment Co.

**Fumigants:** B. W. Boxmeyer.

**Ohio Shippers:** Elton Kile, Killeville, and G. E. O'Brien, Greenville.

**Purdue University** and state departments: D. M. Doty, A. S. Carter, P. B. Curtis, and F. E. Robbins.

**Feed and feed ingredient salesmen and technicians:** W. B. Talbert, K. G. Dille, Ben Rawnley, Casey Jones, C. W. Devery, Roy La Budde, George S. Rairich, Walter Goken,

Austin Rosenbach, E. G. Horst, Abie Polstra, George Neidinger, C. C. Major, J. O. Barker, H. L. Craig, Hartford Sallee, Bob Crawford, L. E. Murphy, A. H. Bozarth, Dr. E. E. Clore, R. Butcher, Maurice Johnson, C. A. Rodibaugh, J. H. Boll, Wm. Berling, Harry Cooper, C. F. Marsh, and Walter B. Krueck, and K. F. Stewart, of Allied Mills.

**Soybeans and Soybean Meal:** R. B. Alsbaugh, D. J. Bunnell, John H. Caldwell, Jr., Wm. W. Fromm, Willard E. Hart, R. B. Williams, and George Thomas.

**Indiana country shippers and feed dealers:** M. L. Beck, Acton; Charles Irelan, Akron; Mel Collier, Andrews; Forest Reed, Helen Etchison, Elza Hefflin, George Bishop, Arcadia; F. E. Dowling, Arcola; Lowell Hutchinson, Arlington; Hal Homan, Auburn; Walter Donselman, Aurora; Paul Galbraith, and Walter Kreinhagen, Azalia;

Ken Meyer, Belmont; F. A. Dahl, Belshaw; Victor Stuckey, Berne; O. L. Barr, Bicknell; Orville Badertscher, Bluffton; Robert Hartman, Boston; M. D. Campbell, Glenn Isler, and Charles W. Scott, Bunker Hill;

Russell Brown, Carlos; Don Smith, Cambridge City; Jesse Zook, Camden; Harold Ferrin, and M. E. Kendall, Carmel; Earl Buzan, and Lowell Blanton, Cicero; John Cruea, Chalmers; Charles Reeves, Charlottsville; Don Good, Claremont; F. W. Blanton, Clayton; John M. Holder, Clifford; W. A. Darnall, Coatsville; L. E. Lake, Colfax; Royal Clapp, Columbia City; W. M. Moore, Covington; Ralph Loft, Crane Station; Wm. Steeb, and E. K. Sowash, Crown Point; Harold L. Gray, Howard C. Myers, N. R. Shaw, Clarence Davis, and C. J. Brewer, Crawfordsville;

John E. Lynch, Darlington; Kenneth Engler, Dayton; Avon Burk, Decatur; Carl D. Johnson, Dunkirk; S. G. Beatty, Earl Park; Howard Mutz, Edinburg; R. J. Lewis, Wm. Whitmore, Jerry and John D. Kiefer, Elwood; Bob Morris, Evansville;

Stanley Marshall, Fairland; C. W. Sparks, Fishers; Max P. and Frank Sellers, Forest; C. Keys, Fortville; C. W. Holscher, Fowler; John Franz, and Hugh Mattix, Frankfort; W. W. Suckow, Franklin; Maurice Edwards, and J. R. Holland, Frankton;

C. R. Bahler, Galveston; Floyd Wagoner, and Louis R. Henkle, Greensburg; Harley Miller, Greencastle; H. E. Miller, Greentown; John Loibl, Greenville; Elmer Carlton, Gwynneville; Ed Montgomery, Hemlock; Paul Strock, Hudson; George R. Pasko, Huntington; A. E. Sohn, Jonesville; Charles W. Clark, Kempton; V. W. Moore, Kirklint; W. A. Gray, Kirkpatrick; A. N. Hudson, Kitchel; O. B. Price, Knightstown; Leon Cheadle, Knox;

J. E. Francis, and C. C. Parlon, Lafayette; Max D. Martin, La Fontaine; Glenn Helmbaugh, and John Hartley, Liberty; Lloyd Kesler, Ligonier; C. W. Shuman, Logansport; H. G. Tyler, Lowell; L. J. McKahan, Raymond Carman, and Donald Shaw, Lynn; James T. Jeffers, Lyons;

Vawter Irwin, Madison; H. W. Woods, Manilla; G. L. Fisher, Maplewood; Del Seaman, and Bill Thomas, Marion; Doyle Kibbey, Matthews; G. B. McBane, Maxwell; Lowell Knauff, Mexico; Joe Ebert, Michigantown; Lawrence Jordan, Milan; Wm. Rouhen, Montezuma; J. W. Hubbard, Monrovia; Roy Camp, Monticello; Verl Pierce, Moreland; Walter Edwards, Mooresville; Will Nordmeyer, Morris; H. M. Unger, Morristown; J. R. White, Muncie;

R. P. Bailey, and A. H. Stump, Nappanee; R. F. Thompson, New Market; Bob Martin, and Roy Smith, New Paris; Dorman Harris, and Walter Whitecotton, New Ross; J. B. Todd, and K. R. Hall, and Walter A. Teter, Noblesville; Walter G. Einspahr, North Hayden; David Crutchfield, North Liberty; Clay Syler, North Manchester;

Orville Johnson, and E. L. McDowell, Otterbein; J. F. Menaugh, Osceola; J. H. Trimble, Parker; Kenneth J. Miller, Pence; Ernest Lamott, Pershing; David Jackley, Peru; George Wall, Pittsboro; Tom Syler, Harry Cripe, A. L. Doran, Plymouth;

Harry F. Bahler, Remington; Luther E. Greenwood, Rensselaer; Harry Bowen, and J. F. Young, Richmond; Carl Row, Rich Valley; Harold Wilson, Rockville; John D. Swoverland, Rockfield; Russell Wilson, Rochester; W. R. Owens, Romney; Wayne Cox, Rosedale; Floyd Trimble, Rosston; Russell Oatess, and Albert Strauch, Royal Center; Earl L. Rose, Rushville; Harry Ramsay, Russellville;

J. L. Blish, Seymour; Bill Beck, and Walter Beck, Shelbyville; Perley Weaver, Sheridan; E. A. Wolfe, Shipshewanna; J. C. Grubb, Silver Lake; Elmer Pasko, Simpson; Walter Penrod, South Whitley; Charles S. Anderson, Stockwell; Howard Myers, St. Joe; Carl T. Wilson, Sulphur Springs; Ralph Snyder, Taylorsville; Harry Miller, Terre Haute; Hubert Jackley, Thorntown; Charles M. Ur-schel, Tippecanoe; Russell M. Davis, Tipton; Philip E. Legge, Uniondale; Kenneth Sny-



der, Upland; Elden Kuehl, Valparaiso; O. T. Stout, Vincennes; Roy L. Mossburg, and E. C. Smith, Warren; R. J. Landis, yWanetown; Bernard Cody, Westfield; F. S. Valentine, Whiteland; Emery R. Chase, Whitesville; K. R. Applegate, Winamac; J. E. Hendrickson, and Claude Barnes, Winchester; Ross Curless, and June S. Mitchell, Windfall; W. Vernon Gungrich, and George Bissonette, Wolcott; J. C. McConnell, Young America; and K. B. Cook, Zionsville.

## Bureaucrats Sabotaging Farm Production

The distribution of farm machinery is handicapped by rationing order C and limitation order L-170, as pointed out by Frank Hamlin of the Papec Machine Co. in a letter to the U.S.D.A., in which he writes:

The plan is based on the assumption that the necessarily inexperienced personnel of governmental agencies can and will distribute farm equipment with greater over-all efficiency than the implement trade itself. With the help of our distributors and dealers we are morally certain that we can come a whole lot nearer putting each individual Papec machine where it will do the most good than anyone else for the simple reason that no one else knows as well as we where and when our machines are most needed and which models can best be used. The same thing goes for the rest of the industry.

As yet no provision has been made for moving 1943 production from the manufacturers to distributors and dealers. Much of this equipment should be moving right now—hammer mills for example. The general idea seems to be to release production according to season of need. Again, the manufacturer alone knows when his individual products will be needed.

For example, under the plan we will be told where to ship our 'ensilage cutters' shortly before silo filling time next fall. Actually the bulk of our so-called ensilage cutters are needed in May for handling first-cutting hay crops. Shipments for the Pacific Coast should be moving now.

Local county boards are directed not to release any of their quotas until all needs have been definitely determined. If this advice were followed literally, no equipment would be released in time to be of use because some needs cannot be established until breakdowns occur in mid-season.

Under paragraph 2.212 of the order, the movement of a machine by its manufacturer is strictly limited to movement for storage purposes within the county of original location. This means that we cannot legally move one of our own machines from our warehouse for pur-

poses of experimental work, re-testing or necessary alteration in our factory. It further means that we cannot move machines from any of our several outside warehouse stocks (which are closing up because of lack of implement business in prospect) to another still surviving warehouse not located in the same county. Few manufacturers can operate efficiently under such shortsighted restrictions.

Clarence Hey, a farmer near Stelling, Ill., says he hates persons who exceed their authority by edict, and inserted an advertisement offering to sell 3,000 bus. of corn from a tenant's farm above the ceiling price. His farms are not under the federal programs and he gets no conservation payments. A buyer may feed or grind the corn, but will be unable to sell the corn in the terminal markets above the ceilings set for them.

## Bishopp Has New Office

Ben B. Bishopp, who started in the grain brokerage and track buying business at Sheldon, Ill., on Washington's Birthday 31 years ago, has housed himself and his office staff in a new office building of his own.

The office is a former hatchery building, built of tile. It is 100 ft. long and 20 ft. wide. The huge interior of this building has been converted into five rooms and a hall, finished with asphalt floor tile, insulated walls of attractive wallboard, and stained birch doors and trim. It provides ample room for everything that a grain office requires.

The office is equipped with a forced draft, stoker-fed air-conditioning furnace, with long pipes that reach all rooms effectively and keep them warm in the winter and cool in the summer.

When Ben Bishopp finished his office he undertook to have everything arranged most conveniently. Notable are numerous telephone line plugs along the walls in all rooms, even in the wash-room. Wherever Mr. Bishopp goes about the office quarters, he can carry a telephone with him and plug it in the wall. An inter-office communication system connects all rooms. Communicating slots and windows are provided between offices, a large reception room for callers, and a large store-room for supplies. Fluorescent ceiling lights in all rooms protect the eyes of workers with an even flood of non-reflecting soft light.

The in-line arrangement of rooms in office lay-out is largely the work of Barton J. Bishopp, 31-year-old son of Ben Bishopp, who keeps wheels turning on the telephones when Ben is out making calls.



New office of Ben B. Bishopp, at Sheldon, Ill. In foreground (l. to r.) Barton J. Bishopp, his dog, and his dad, Ben B. Bishopp.

## SCALE TICKETS FOR GRAIN BUYERS

**Scale and Credit Tickets**—Form 51 Duplicating contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, each leaf bearing five tickets, machine perforated for easy removal, and 100 leaves of yellow post office paper, each leaf bearing five duplicates which remain in the book. Also 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Size of book 5½x13½ inches, check bound, well printed. Each leaf is one ticket wide and five tickets deep. Order 51 Duplicating 500 tickets. Price, \$1.25, plus postage. Weight, 1½ lbs.

**Crop Delivery Record** (Duplicating) — This multiple load scale ticket form has two tickets to a page so that grain from two farmers may be recorded without turning a leaf. Each ticket is ruled to record receipt of 23 loads including the date, hauler's name of each load, gross, tare and net, and has spaces at the bottom for recording the total bushels, the price, the check number, and the total amount paid in settlement. Especially convenient when a farmer sells his entire crop at one time, delivering all of it within a few days. Originals (120) of attractive goldenrod bond paper, 120 duplicates of manila, and 3 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper to the book, with heavy gray pressboard covers, cut flush. Spiral wire bound so that open book lays flat, or may be folded back upon itself in open position to facilitate entries. Size, 8½x10½ inches. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price, \$1.25 each, plus postage. Order Crop Delivery Record, Form 69 Spiral.

**Improved Grain Tickets**—Using Form 19GT as a scale book saves much time and labor as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and a ticket for the hauler. Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, printed on white bond, machine perforated. Each ticket is 3 inches wide by 6½ long. The 125 duplicate leaves are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Each book is 7½x12 inches, supplied with 5 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Duplicating. Weight, 2½ lbs. Order 19GT Dup. Price, \$1.35, plus postage.

Triplacating is the same as 19GT Duplicating. In addition, sheets of strong white tissue are bound in between the original tickets and the duplicates so as to facilitate making three copies with one writing. Five sheets of dual-faced No. 1 carbon, 375 leaves. Weight, 3 lbs. Order 19GT Trip. Price \$1.75, plus postage.

**Scale Ticket Copying Book** — Contains 150 leaves bearing 600 originals and 600 duplicates, four originals and four duplicates printed on each leaf and perforated so outer half of each leaf may be folded back on the duplicate, thus giving an exact copy of all entries on the original. Leaves of white bond are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed without tearing. Duplicate remains attached to original until all entries are completed. Check bound, size 9½x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 73. Weight, 2½ lbs. Price, \$1.45, plus postage.

**Duplicating Scale Ticket Book** — A labor-saving scale ticket book in which the buyer keeps a carbon copy of the entries made on every scale ticket issued, so altered or spurious tickets may be readily detected.

This book contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, machine perforated, bearing 800 tickets, inter-leaved with 100 blank manila sheets. Well printed and bound in heavy board covers. Supplied with 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper, size 8½x11 inches. Order Form 62. Price, \$1.55, plus postage. Weight 3 lbs.

**Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book**—This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during the busy season when each farmer is delivering a number of loads daily. Each leaf bears two tickets and is perforated down the middle so that when the sheet is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry on the other side of the sheet. Each leaf has room for name of farmer and the haulers of 34 loads in duplicate. Outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters of line company. The book is 12 x 12 inches, check bound with heavy boards, contains 225 leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 66. Weight, 4 lbs. Price \$2.85, plus postage.

Cash with order for twelve copies of any of the above books earns 10% discount.

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED**

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago



## Future of Soybean Products as a Feed

By J. W. HAYWARD, director nutritional research, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., before animal nutrition short course of University of Minnesota.

[Continued from page 529]

**FEEDING GREEN IMMATURE SOYBEANS** to livestock. If these soybeans are otherwise sound—that is, not soured or fermented, I know of no reason why they should cause any harm when fed to livestock. Whether or not farmers will find it more profitable to feed highly damaged soybeans rather than sell them depends, I believe, upon their market value and the kind of animals they intend to feed. If these damaged (from immaturity) soybeans are saleable at \$1.00 or more per bushel, I doubt very much that farmers can afford to feed them even to mature ruminating animals, especially if they are able to purchase soybean oil meal or its equivalent at existing prices.

**LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY**—With rations for hogs and poultry we are encountering a very unusual situation. The complications here are in view of our shortage in animal protein and the fact that so many are unfamiliar with such substitutions as soybean oil meal for these animal proteins.

**HOGS**—A properly cooked soybean oil meal fortified with about 8 per cent of a mineral mixture, such as 70 per cent ground limestone and 30 per cent steamed bone meal; can replace tankage as a single source of protein to be self fed with grain to pigs from 35 pounds to market weight. Either of these rations represent a big improvement over grain alone. However, neither is considered completely adequate for these pigs in dry lot. If the pigs have access to good pasture these rations will give very good results. Similar improvement is possible for dry lot feeding by addition of a high quality alfalfa product or its equivalent in nutritive properties.

The reason I have cited a soybean oil meal-mineral mixture for self feeding instead of the meal and minerals fed separately is that pigs will eat more of a properly cooked soybean oil meal in proportion to grain than is necessary for adequate protein intake and balance. Minerals fed free choice do not prevent this over consumption of soybean oil meal but mixing minerals with soybean oil meal does hold it in check in good shape.

In the early part of this presentation, I referred to the mixed protein supplements employed by the University of Minnesota and Purdue University in experiments with pigs. These mixtures generally give far better results than single protein supplements with minerals for growing and fattening pigs fed under average conditions. These rations contained 40 to 50 per cent of soybean oil meal so I don't think one needs to look further for recommendations on at least minimum levels of a properly cooked soybean oil meal to incorporate in a mixed hog supplement, such as a 40 per cent protein hog concentrate. The following mixture is a modification of the Minnesota and Purdue hog supplements. It consists of 15 per cent sun cured alfalfa leaf meal, 10 per cent fish meal, 12.5 per cent tankage, 45 per cent soybean oil meal, (44 per cent protein or the extracted type of meal), 10 per cent linseed oil meal (34 per cent crude protein), 2 per cent steamed bone meal, 3 per cent calcium carbonate, 2.5 per cent salt and about one pound of manganese sulfate tetrahydrate per ton of hog concentrate. With 65 per cent protein fish meal and 60 per cent protein tankage this hog concentrate analyzes approximately 40.9 per cent crude protein, 3 per cent fat or ether extract, 4.1 per cent crude fiber, 14.3 per cent ash and 28 per cent nitrogen free extract. In Table I you will find a partial nutritional analysis covering certain aspects of this sample hog concentrate.

As you can see, the 40 per cent hog concen-

trate appears adequate in the essential nutrients as listed except for vitamin D. Incidentally, you will be interested to know that we have based the pigs' requirements for vitamin D upon experiments conducted by Dr. Palmer and associates here at the University of Minnesota. For adequacy of this vitamin, the complete ration depends upon direct sunshine to supplement the amount of vitamin D contributed by the concentrate mixture with sun cured alfalfa leaf meal as the only significant carrier.

**WE ARE FACING AN ACUTE SHORTAGE** of certain alfalfa products for use in mixed feeds this coming winter and at least until new crop next year. Dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal and dehydrated alfalfa meal are not procurable in appreciable amounts if available at all. I am not much concerned about this situation from the vitamin D angle, but it is something to worry about in mixed feeds for brood sows and young pigs, also for use in mashers for chicks, turkey poult and in breeding mashers for poultry of all kinds. The primary concern is relative to these alfalfa products as a source of carotene, the precursor of vitamin A, and as a source of several of the B-complex vitamins.

**COMPOUNDING SUCH A HOG CONCENTRATE** as illustrated in the above is apt to present problems to the average feed mixer other than that of obtaining a high quality alfalfa product. For instance, fish meal is not available to most feed manufacturers for use in a hog concentrate—let alone, at the level as indicated. The supplies of tankage and meat scraps are supposed to be increased some over last year but still at the anticipated higher plane of feeding and with the greater numbers of hogs and poultry to be fed, the supply of these animal proteins is not expected to be adequate to handle the big feeding job ahead of us unless they are used sparingly and in combination with one or more of the vegetable protein concentrates. On the basis of performance, a properly cooked soybean oil meal will be given preference to the extent of the available supply over the other vegetable protein concentrates in stretching our supplies of animal proteins for use in hog and poultry feeds.

You are undoubtedly wondering how high you can go with a properly cooked soybean oil meal in hog concentrates. I am quite certain you will find numerous authorities agreeing to a ratio of 70 to 80 per cent of a properly cooked soybean oil meal and 20 to 30 per cent of animal proteins with preference that the 20 to 30 per cent of animal proteins be composed of a mixture of about 50 parts tankage and 50 parts fish meal. This, of course, merely applies to adjustments of these protein concentrates within such a complete hog concentrate as I have presented to you. In other words, this revamped emergency hog concentrate could contain something like 10 to 15 per cent of a high quality alfalfa product or its equivalent in the factors I have mentioned, 5 per cent of fish meal, 5 to 7 per cent of tankage or if fish meal is not available, 10 to 15 per cent of tankage, 50 to 60 per cent of a properly cooked soybean oil meal, 10 per cent of linseed oil meal, cottonseed meal or peanut meal, 2 to 2.5 per cent of steamed bone meal, 3 to 3.5 per cent of calcium carbonate, 2.5 per cent of salt and 1 pound of manganese sulfate per ton of hog concentrate.

**BROOD SOWS AND PIGS**—In the earlier part of this presentation, I cited recent experiments at Purdue University where they have had excellent results for soybean oil meal in comparison with tankage as protein supplements to grains and grain by-products fed to brood sows and their litters. The brood sows at Purdue were not fed any form of an alfalfa prod-

uct but they did receive a mineral mixture. Dr. Phillips told you that 15 per cent of alfalfa meal, fish meal, dried yeast, etc. (he did not mention the exact percentages of same, other than alfalfa), would correct the nutritional deficiencies they had experienced in their tests.

At first glance, the results at Purdue and Wisconsin seemed to conflict and cause one to become confused. However, if you will give serious thought to the details of these conflicting experiments, I think you will agree with my interpretations. I have assumed that the brood sows at Purdue University had a good body storage of certain essential vitamins and perhaps certain trace minerals from previous access to a good range and that the brood sows at Wisconsin were either much lower in body storage of these important nutrients or their requirements for them were so much greater under the conditions which they were kept.

Making a long story short, I consider that there is sufficient evidence to justify appreciable levels of a properly cooked soybean oil meal in feed mixtures for brood sows and young pigs where these rations are compounded to supply the nutritional requirements of these animals in accordance with even our present day knowledge. I think we should consider that brood sows and young pigs have rather exacting requirements for most of the essential vitamins and the principal minerals in somewhat the same order as breeding hens and day old chicks. Milk products or their equivalent in B-complex vitamins, sources of vitamins A and D, sources of the principal minerals, calcium and phosphorus, including also manganese and possibly small additions of good sources of other trace minerals, such as iron and copper, have a place in mixed feeds for brood sows and young pigs the same as they do in poultry mashers and in somewhat the same order as in breeding mashers and starter mashers. If you are not posted on the nutritional requirements of hogs of different ages and posted on the composition of the various feed ingredients and if you desire this information, I suggest that you consult the Department of Animal Husbandry here at the University. You can also obtain considerable help from many of the firms from which you purchase your feed ingredients.

TABLE I  
Adequacy of Sample 40% Hog Concentrate (cited above) in Supplying the Nutritional Requirements of Pigs

Nutrient*	Analysis of 40% Hog Concentrate	Analysis of ration using concentrate		Requirements of 100 lbs. pigs growing and fattening
		With No. 2 Yellow corn 1:4	With Hard Red wheat 1:4	
Protein, %	40.93	15.95	19.00	17-20
Calcium, %	3.47	.698	.714	.40
Phosphorus, %	1.71	.56	.66	.30
Manganese p.p.m.	163	36	64	30-50
Carotene, I.U./100 gm.	1500	860	324	95-150
Calciferol, U.S.P.U. per 100 gms.	13	2.6	2.6	4-6
Thiamin, I.U./100 gm.	127	73.4	85.4	50
Pantothenic acid, mcgs. per 100 gm.	1335	939	1337	390-590
Niacin, mcgs./100 gm.	5.92	1.97	5.17	.45-1.10
Riboflavin, mcgs. per 100 gms.	517	183	175	50-150

\*To express the analysis or requirements of nutrients on a "per pound basis," multiply the values listed per 100 grams by 4.5.

"Wheat at this level appears to be at the flour ceiling price and within approximately 10 cents of the parity price. Reports from the Southwest indicate prices have simply reached a point where loan wheat can be released with all charges paid, but no profit to the holder, therefore, no inducement to sell. In Chicago there might be 2 or 3 cents profit. Producers are holding large supplies of free wheat and whether they will sell freely at this level appears to be the most important market factor."—G. E. Booth of Lamson Bros. Co.



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

## ARKANSAS

Little Rock, Ark.—The Cameron Feed Mills has been dissolved.—P. J. P.

## CALIFORNIA

Greenfield, Cal.—Foster Clark of Salinas has taken over the Greenfield Feed Store.

Arcata, Cal.—The Seely & Titlow store, while closing its other departments, will continue to operate its feed and seed department.

Oakland, Cal.—A fire which broke out in an eighth-floor separator caused damage estimated at \$2,000 at the Albers Milling Co. plant in December. Friction started the fire.

Reedley, Cal.—L. L. Pierce has moved his feed and seed stores into newly remodeled quarters on G Street. A loading pit was built and other improvements made on the new quarters.

Tres Pinos, Cal.—The hay and grain business formerly operated by the Lathrop Co. here will be continued by the new owners, the Schuler & Wilkinson Grain Co. A. H. Fredson is new manager of the business. In addition to the feed, hay and grain business the new owners will operate the Tres Pinos lumber business, which also was owned by Lathrop.

## CANADA

Edmonton, Alta.—The Gillespie Grain Co. with its line of 64 elevators stretching from Alberta to the Pacific Coast has been purchased by United Grain Growers, Ltd. The Gillespie company said the transfer will start March 1 and the change of ownership is expected to be completed by Apr. 15. The Gillespie Grain Co., founded by John Gillespie at Morinville, Alta., in 1906, now operates more than 60 country feed elevators as well as the terminal feed and cereal mill here and a leased terminal at Victoria. Most of the country elevators are located in this district altho there are some in the Peace River and Dawson Creek areas. In addition to these assets, the United Grain Growers, Ltd., will take over the elevators and warehouses of the Gillespie Co. at Kamloops and Venderhoof, B. C., and the Edmonton plant comprising a private terminal elevator, cereal mill, cleaning plant and live stock food plant. These 64 country elevators just acquired are added to the United Grain Growers line of 447 elevators stretching across from the lakehead to the Pacific Coast.

## ILLINOIS

Fancy Prairie, Ill.—Pachal Mason Ingram, 72, retired grain buyer, died at Springfield (Ill.) hospital, Jan. 11.

Bethany, Ill.—Eldon Hufford recently resigned his position as manager of the Bethany Grain Co. elevator.

Mendota, Ill.—The Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. has purchased the Mendota Feeder's Supply business from Mr. Cortelyou.

Dorchester, Ill.—William Rust, who has been manager of the Farmers Elevator for the past 15 years, retired from active business Jan. 1. Orville Thode has succeeded him at the elevator.

Hindsboro, Ill.—A disastrous fire was averted at the Hindsboro Grain Co. elevator recently when a smoldering fire caused by a light bulb buried in a bin filled with 70,000 bus. of oats was detected by men who had started to load a truck with oats from the bin. The blaze was put out with damage being limited to about 6,000 bus. of oats.

Cissna Park, Ill.—Henry Birr acted as manager of the Markwalder Grain Co. elevator during the recent illness of Mr. Markwalder.

Pekin, Ill.—The Corn Products Co. brick elevator was damaged by a dust explosion Dec. 30. Loss to the building was estimated at \$10,000.

Woodhull, Ill.—George Bloomberg has been re-appointed manager of the Woodhull Grain Elvtr. Co., and is entering on his sixth year in that capacity.

Monmouth, Ill.—Sargent & Co., Des Moines, Ia., opened a new branch here on Dec. 21, with Lester Bright as manager. The company recently applied for a charter to do business in Illinois.

Freeburg, Ill.—The Reichert Mill has reopened for business. The announcement was made following the granting of a 10% increase in the price of flour at the mill, by the Federal Government.

Lostant, Ill.—The Lostant Grain Co. recently installed a new electric Kewanee Overhead Lift in its elevator on the Illinois Central trackage and reinforced the driveway of its elevator along the New York Central.

Held (Varna p.o.), Ill.—Harold Peters, who formerly was associated with his father in the grain and lumber business here for 14 years, and who resided for many years in Lacon, died, recently at his home in Ottawa.

Kansas, Ill.—Bruce Calvin received a severe cut on the top of his head recently at the Decker & Graham elevator when Lester Kurtz accidentally knocked off a short heavy timber while working on a crib. The timber struck Bruce, who was standing beneath the scaffold.

Bushnell, Ill.—Paul Pratt is new manager of the Bushnell Co-operative elevator, succeeding Walter Jennings who recently resigned. Mr. Pratt was manager of the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. elevator at Armington, Ill. He took over his new duties here Jan. 15.—P. J. P.

Columbia, Ill.—The Columbia Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, '42, reported an income as follows: Sales of grain, \$149,194.75; sales of merchandise, \$203,334.39; service and other income, \$10,725.64; total income, \$363,254.78. Net profit for the year was \$17,513.17. Total current assets were reported as \$69,596.63.

Lawndale, Ill.—The Terminal Grain Co. purchased the equipment of the Eaton Coal Co. at Atlanta, including scale, office building and coal houses. The scale has been moved here.

Cullom, Ill.—Walter T. Ramien is new manager of the Cullom Grain Co. "North" elevator, succeeding Henry Birr who had been in charge temporarily after James Carsten, former manager, left. The Cullom Grain Co. is owned by L. C. Schmunk of Oak Harbor, O. Mr. Ramien has had many years' experience in the grain, coal and feed business, having been an employee of the Cullom Co-op. Grain Co. prior to his resignation to assume his new duties.

Peoria, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois will meet in its annual convention Feb. 2 and 3, at the Hotel Pere Marquette. The opening day will be given over to reading of reports, followed in the evening by a banquet, with Axel Christensen of Chicago as guest speaker. A program of talks by prominent men on various subjects of pertinent interest to the grain trade has been arranged for the closing day. The Managers' Club also will meet at a luncheon and business session sponsored by the Peoria Board of Trade.

Ludlow, Ill.—The Ludlow Co-operative Elvtr. Co. recently paid a dividend of 5 per cent on preferred stock and a patronage dividend of 1c per bushel on grain; 6 per cent on merchandise. The elevator handled approximately 130,000 bus. more grain in 1942 than in 1941, the annual report just issued showed. Bushels purchased as follows: Total, corn, 324,396; oats, 65,550; wheat, 126; soybeans, 125,440. The total gross operating income was \$24,060.14; total net operating income, \$14,135.26. Storage capacity at the elevator was increased to around 80,000 bus. by the construction last summer of a concrete bin. Eugene C. Hoerner is manager of the elevator.

Glasford, Ill.—Fire starting from the cob burner at the Glasford Grain & Milling Co. plant Jan. 13 badly damaged the elevator. Eight of the volunteer firemen now being in the U. S. Armed Service and others working on the day shift at Peoria factories, only one fireman was on hand to answer the alarm. It was necessary to call the Pekin fire department and the delay occasioned allowed the flames to make big headway. Machinery in the top of the elevator was badly damaged and water damage to grain in bins was heavy. Efforts of Harry Bruninga, owner, and two former employees, Jesse Nuhn and Jerry Smith, familiar with the elevator, prevented a total loss of the building.

## CHICAGO NOTES

Fred H. Clutton has been reappointed sec'y of the Board of Trade; William B. Bosworth was renamed assistant sec'y.

Roland McHenry, vice-president of the Star Grain Co. division of General Mills, Inc., with offices here, has been appointed president of the Star Grain Co. division, to succeed L. N. Perrin, recently named executive vice-pres. of General Mills.

G. Willard Hales has been appointed as a director of the Board of Trade for the coming year, a vacancy having been caused through the resignation of Richard F. Uhlmann upon his selection as second vice-president of the Exchange at the recent election. Mr. Hales has served as a director of the Ass'n in the past, and has been a member of the Board of Trade since 1906. He is chairman of the board of the Hales & Hunter Co., operating extensive grain elevator interests both in Chicago and Minneapolis.

## Beware!

Notwithstanding we have frequently warned our readers of the sharp practices of unauthorized subscription solicitors, a number of swindlers using different names, but having no certificate of authority from us, continue to collect money for the Journals without ever being in our employ or having authority to represent us in any capacity. Calling on grain dealers, they always know that your subscription has expired and urge an immediate renewal for a long term. Your bank should credit your account with all forged checks and return them to the agency presenting them for payment. Any information which will assist in stopping the swindling practices of these sharpers will be most gratefully received.

## Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

CHARLES S. CLARK, Mgr.



Donald C. Bauder has joined Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane as an account executive of the firm's Chicago office. He formerly was with Daniel F. Rice & Co.

James A. Prindiville was elected president of the Chicago Board of Trade Clearing Corp. at the annual meeting of board of governors Jan. 21. Archer E. Hayes and Thomas E. Hosty were elected vice presidents; William H. Symmes, sec'y; Karl H. Rehnberg, manager, and James E. Hunter, assistant manager. M. R. Glaser of Rosenbaum Bros. was elected to the board of governors to replace Richard F. Uhlmann who retired after serving as a governor since 1931 and as president of the corporation for a number of years.

Cars weighed by the Board of Trade weighing department during 1942, according to the annual report of the Weighing & Custodian Com'te, A. W. Lipsey, chairman, totaled in store, 86,985; out of store, 53,591; total cars weighed, 140,576 as compared with 127,591 in 1941. Grain weighed to and from boats: In store, by lake vessels and barges, 21,121,930 bus.; out of store, by lake vessels and barges, 14,879,674; total, 36,001,604 bus. as compared with 51,971,542 bus. in 1941. Grain weighed from trucks: in store, 9,841 trucks; in 1941, 15,150 trucks. Leaking grain cars received at the unloading elevators were 5.57 per cent.

Pres. Ray O'Brien in his annual address called the attention of members of the Board of Trade to the fact that, "For the first time in several years, our Grain Sampling Department completed the period with a small profit. This was occasioned by an advance in fees. Efforts shall be continued to make all of our fee-offices self-sustaining. Income from dues was lowered materially during the year by retirement of 88 memberships and the remission of dues to 57 members who are in service. Present building occupancy is 94 per cent of capacity as against 67 per cent on May 1, 1940, and as against available occupancy of other loop buildings of 84.9 per cent. Figuring in the rent for our space we may look forward to reducing our mortgage by approximately \$200,000."

## INDIANA

Piercetown, Ind.—George R. Knisely, 77, who operated the elevator for Kraus & Apfelbaum for several years, later engaged in the hatchery business, died Jan. 6.

Lafayette, Ind.—The Lafayette Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated; 200 shares preferred stock, p.v. \$100 each; 1,500 shares common, p.v. \$10 each.—P. J. P.

Frankfort, Ind.—Simms Milling Co., now owned by Leslie Connae and Max Sellars, has installed a hammer mill with 40-h.p. motor in an expansion of its feed department.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Elmer W. Schafer, vice-pres. and general manager of the Sunshine Stores Division of Allied Mills, was named on the Board of Aviation Commissioners, by Mayor Harry W. Baals, his term expiring in 1946.

Alexandria, Ind.—The Farmers Feed & Seed Co., Harold Head, mgr., has closed out the business.

Silver Lake, Ind.—A new and larger feed mill has been installed at the Silver Lake Elevator.

Decatur, Ind.—Ralph G. Holder has been named director of McMillen Feed Mills' enlarged biological laboratory here. In this capacity he will continue his long study of nutritional problems pertaining to live stock and poultry.

## IOWA

Griswold, Ia.—Hugh Wilson has opened a feed store.

Corydon, Ia.—Fred G. Cook has sold his feed and ice business to Middlebrook Bros.

Clinton, Ia.—The Pillsbury Feed Mills will erect an 80 x 165 ft. tile and concrete warehouse.

Knierim, Ia.—Vern Ott, formerly manager of the Quaker Oats Co. elevator at Ottosen, is new manager of the local Farmers Elevator.

Plymouth, Ia.—Floyd Cerney, recently resigned as manager of Farmers Elevator at Toterville and is assisting in the local elevator.

Sioux City, Ia.—Fire starting from an overheated stovepipe caused approximately \$300 damage at the Russell-Miller Milling Co. warehouse recently.

Milton, Ia.—E. E. Hargrove, 83, for the past 21 years in the feed and grain business here with his brother, Jim, died at Ottumwa (Ia.), Hospital Jan. 3.

Hanlontown, Ia.—Reuben Rolands, manager of the Farmers elevator, has resigned and enlisted in the navy. Ed Amberg is the new manager at the elevator.

Olds, Ia.—Grover DeYarman, manager of the Farmers Elevator for the past 19 years, resigned his position, effective Jan. 27. Lester Nickolaus will succeed him.

Clarion, Ia.—A. R. Hendrickson, local representative of the Davenport Elvtr. Co. for the past four years, has resigned his position and accepted one with the O.D.T. office in Mason City.

Keystone, Ia.—The offices of the Keystone Mercantile Co. were entered the night of Jan. 10 and the company's typewriter was stolen. Entrance was gained by breaking glass in two windows.

Ottosen, Ia.—Clyde Bavender is new manager of the Quaker Oats Co.'s local elevator, succeeding Vern Ott, who resigned. Mr. Bavender formerly was manager of the company's elevator at Spencer.

Des Moines, Ia.—The many members of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n will regret to learn that their most efficient sec'y "Duke" Swanson, has resigned, as of Jan. 22. For the time the ass'n assistant, Frances Huddleston, will carry on the duties of the office. C. F. Hayes, president, advises a new sec'y will be employed as quickly as possible.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The erection of a 100,000-bu. frame grain house for government grain has been started by the Hawkeye Lumber Co.

Sioux City, Ia.—Chas. Ruoff, formerly office manager of the International Milling Co. here, has succeeded Thos. J. Kelly as manager of the company's local plant. He has been with the company 23 years.

Harlan, Ia.—Jake Broderson, owner of the Broderson Feed & Implement Co., has formed a partnership with George Clausen, employed at the store for the past two years. The change in ownership was effective Jan. 1.

Ottosen, Ia.—Simon Storesund, 51, employed in a local elevator, was found frozen to death two miles south of Westbend on highway 44 the morning of Jan. 17. He had been attempting to catch a ride from Westbend, here.

Winfield, Ia.—At the recent annual meeting of the Winfield Elvtr. & Supply Co., a 10 per cent dividend was declared and the present personnel of the company was employed for another year following election of officers and directors.

Boone, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Livestock Co. in 1942 did a record business, cash business of the organization totaling \$1,550,000. Carl Danilson is manager of the grain elevator and Perry Sawyer of the livestock department.

Holland, Ia.—The Belz Grain Co. is planning to put in a supply of lumber in the spring. A small yard probably will be erected on the elevator grounds. The lumber business will be run in connection with its grain and coal business with Max Belz as manager.

Hudson, Ia.—The Hudson Lbr. Co. recently held its annual meeting and re-elected H. Lafrenz, president, and H. R. Hollis, sec'y-treas., and also reappointed him as manager. A 7 per cent dividend was declared.—"Art" Torkelsen, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Sergeant Bluff, Ia.—Frank Byers, manager of the Farmers Elevator for the last 17 years, resigned, recently and will leave for Quincy, Ill., Feb. 1. A farewell party was given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Byers by residents of the community the evening of Jan. 21, at the schoolhouse auditorium.

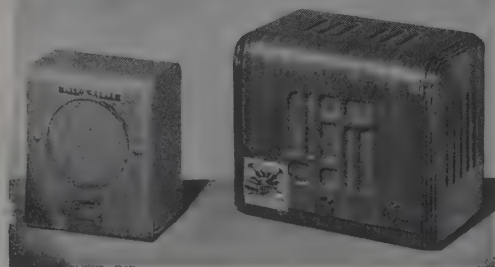
Homestead, Ia.—The elevator and feed mill of the Amana Society burned Jan. 20, together with its contents of feed, grain and equipment, a truck included. A car of feed on the elevator siding also burned. The loss was estimated at approximately \$40,000. Plans are to rebuild at an early date. Temporary quarters have been opened. George Selzer is manager.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—E. J. Petranek, who has been assistant superintendent of the Quaker Oats ordnance plant at Grand Island, Neb., has succeeded Russell Kirn as operating superintendent of the company's local plant. Gordon DeLay, who has been in the Quaker Oats production department at Chicago, will become assistant superintendent of the local mill.

Wapello, Ia.—Construction of the Farmers Elvtr. & Exchange elevator is progressing well. The company had the most successful year in its history in 1942 in spite of the loss of its elevator for six months due to fire, Myron Daily, manager, announced. The concern reported sales totalling \$562,281.57 for the year and a net earned profit of 2.75% of that amount.

Des Moines, Ia.—J. Dolliver Kent, formerly chairman of the board of directors of the Western Mutual Fire Ins. Co., was elected president at the recent stockholders meeting. He succeeds Chas. S. Vance. Mr. Keht told stockholders that company assets grew in 1942 to more than \$635,000 and spoke of expansion of the organization. The remainder of the company's officers were re-elected. They include J. M. Piper, vice president; G. S. Blount, sec'y; J. F. Mueller, treas., and F. E. Yeast, ass't to the president. Re-elected to the board of directors were Messrs. Vance, Piper and Blount.—A. G. T.

## THE TALK-A-PHONE



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Story City, Ia.—The Williams Grain Co., Inc., has been dissolved and its property and assets have been sold to the Williams Grain Co., a partnership of which H. O. Williams is president and S. W. Williams, sec'y-treas.

Schaller, Ia.—Leonard Blewett of Central Popcorn Co., active in organization of the new National Popcorn Ass'n at a meeting in Chicago Jan. 5, was elected sec'y of the ass'n. Other officers of the new ass'n are: C. W. Erne, Wall Lake, Ia., pres.; W. J. Dreesen, Wall Lake, v.-pres.; B. A. Klein, Chicago, Ill., treas. Other members of the executive com'te, two-year term: Hoover Brown, Marion, O.; L. T. McNally, Chicago; W. T. Hawkins, Chicago; one-year-term: O. E. Weaver; William F. Ware, Trenton, Ky.; H. J. McConnell, Detroit, Mich. The articles of the ass'n announce the purpose of the organization, which is under the laws of Iowa, is to promote, foster and publicize the popcorn industry. Membership is open to all persons, firms or corporations engaged in growing, processing, manufacturing or distributing popcorn. It is a non-profit organization, without stock. The Chicago meeting followed a meeting at Wall Lake in which a temporary ass'n was formed.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa held its annual convention here, at Hotel Warden, Jan. 26 and 27. The convention was shortened from three to two days, streamlined to war-time requirements. Sec'y Donald E. Edison stated. The program was almost entirely devoted to the role of the farmers' elevator in the production of food for war. Speakers at the Jan. 26 session, as announced, were H. O. Parsons, representative of the War Production Board; A. J. Loveland, State A.A.A. chairman and head of the state war board, and Henry DeBoer, ass't regional administrator of the Food Distribution Administration; John H. Gillespie, Office of Defense Transportation, all of Des Moines. The convention dinner was enjoyed the evening of Jan. 26. The following morning session was set aside for business meetings and election of officers. In the afternoon, representatives of member elevators discussed soybean processing, grain marketing, merchandising and storage, regulations affecting the co-operatives and tax problems.

## KANSAS

Peabody, Kan.—Malcolm Bartlett is new manager of the Peabody Co-op. Equity Exchange.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Noah B. Sawyer, 94, for many years operator of the Monarch Milling Co., here, died Jan. 12.

Ottawa, Kan.—The Ross Milling Co. plant was slightly damaged by fire of undetermined origin which was discovered about 5:00 a. m. on Jan. 14.

Bonner Springs, Kan.—Frederick E. Stubbs, 62, in the feed and coal business here since 1923, died recently at St. Margaret's Hospital, Kansas City, after a 10 days' illness.—P. J. P.

Trousdale, Kan.—L. A. Coons, who had been manager of the Trousdale Co-operative Exchange for the past 27 years, died at the Wesley Hospital in Wichita, Kan., Nov. 12, 1942. His wife, Mrs. Mary Coons, who assisted him in the elevator for 22 years, has been appointed as manager.

Cherryvale, Kan.—L. H. Bowen, president of the Bowen Flour Mills Co., Independence and Larned, has completed the purchase of the 600-bbl. flour mill and 185,000-bu. elevator of the N. Sauer Milling Co. Mr. Bowen has been operating the mill under lease for the past six months. The purchase was made from the bondholders of the Cherryvale mill, the former company having gone into receivership and the bondholders having purchased the property. Mr. Bowen has been using only the elevator for storage of wheat and other grain, but indicated he may start the plant up soon, which has been shut down for about a year.

Monmouth, Kan.—The Monmouth Elevator has opened for business again, with John Painter temporarily in charge of the business.

Grainfield, Kan.—Charles Hunter of Grinnell has been hired as manager of the Gove County Co-op. Ass'n, succeeding R. A. Starkey, who resigned.

## MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—The Baltimore Chamber of Commerce named five new directors at the election held Jan. 25. Names posted by the nominating com'te were those of Thos. G. Hope, C. Emmerich Mears, Frank S. Dudley, Philip C. McIntyre and John H. Gildea, Jr.

## MICHIGAN

Harbor Beach, Mich.—Edward W. Fletcher, 70, manager of wheat and corn starch production for the Huron Milling Co., died Jan. 12.—P. J. P.

Lansing, Mich.—Alfred Roberts, manager of the Co-operative Elevtr. & Milling Ass'n, was re-elected as a director of the Farm Bureau Services, Inc., at the recent annual meeting.

Detroit, Mich.—Thos. J. Kelly, International Milling Co., manager at Sioux City, has been named manager of the Commercial Milling Co. plant here, recently purchased by the International Milling Co.

Saginaw, Mich.—A new registration program for bean growers of this area is indicated in an appeal for greater bean production recently made by Sec'y Claude Wickard, which includes direct payment of \$20 for each acre in excess of 90 per cent of the individual farm goal up to 110 per cent.

Remus, Mich.—Clarence Delmont Mansfield, 78, died Jan. 2 of pneumonia, contracted Dec. 28. Mr. Mansfield was builder of the Remus Elevator in 1895, and continued to operate the business until the elevator burned on Aug. 2, 1942. Since then he had been active in helping to liquidate the business until two weeks before his death. Thirty years ago D. Mansfield & Co. purchased land at Rodney of E. F. Ketcham and constructed the present Rodney Elevator. Mr. Mansfield, known to his friends as "Del," was a member of the Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n, of which he served on the Board of Directors; Michigan Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n; and the Michigan Retail Lumbermen's Ass'n.

## MINNESOTA

Fairfax, Minn.—The Eagle Roller Mill plans to open a new feed mill here in its local elevator.

Belle Plaine, Minn.—The roof of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s warehouse was damaged by high winds on Jan. 14.

Ogilvie, Minn.—Henry Niemann has sold the Ogilvie Feed Mill to his son, Clarence, who has been associated with him for some time.

Wabasha, Minn.—Negotiations are under way for the purchase of the property of the Wabasha Roller Mill Co. by the International Milling Co., Minneapolis.

Columbia Heights, Minn.—O. A. Nygaard of Rochester, Minn., has purchased the Anderson Feed Store and is changing the name to the Columbia Heights Feed Co.

St. Charles, Minn.—Herbert P. Todd, 82, local grain elevator operator, died Jan. 15 at the home of his son, in Elba. Mr. Todd had been ill since suffering a stroke six months ago.

Fairmont, Minn.—R. P. Adams has opened his new place of business in the Milne Bldg., to be known as the Adams-Fox Feed & Supply Store. Mr. Adams has been engaged in that line of business here for 19 years.

Waltham, Minn.—Leonard Fossum, formerly employed at the Nemitz Elevator in Hayfield, is new manager of the Commander Elevtr. Co. elevator. He is assisted by John Kruger, also an experienced grain and feed man.

Albert Lea, Minn.—Mr. Zetterholm has closed out his entire stock of feeds to the Square Deal Hatchery. Mr. Zetterholm, local Dodge-Plymouth distributor, stocked the feeds when the sale of new cars was stopped.

Dassel, Minn.—Rice Laboratories, Inc., manufacturers of feeding yeast, dissolved its corporation effective Jan. 1, and will operate as Rice Laboratories, a partnership. The change was made because of the death of the vice-pres., Frank V. Johnson, last July. The partners are L. R. Peel, former president and manager of the corporation, and C. G. Porter, former sec'y and treas. Mr. Peel will continue as manager of the firm.

## DULUTH LETTER

The Duluth Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n will hold its annual meeting for directors, Jan. 26. Present members are R. G. Sims, F. B. Mitchell, E. H. Woodruff, W. J. McCabe, W. W. Bleacher. R. G. Sims is pres. and W. J. McCabe, v-pres.—F. G. C.



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The annual election of the Duluth Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n on Jan. 5, resulted in the election of B. T. Dinham as director to serve three years and re-election of H. W. Wilson. Present directors are B. T. Dinham, W. H. Wilson, H. B. Stoker, W. R. McCarthy, F. B. Mitchell, George Barnum and G. H. Spencer.

The annual election of the Duluth Board of Trade, Jan. 19, resulted in the re-election of George Barnum, pres., and K. S. Bagley, v.-pres. For directors, each to serve three years, Ely Salyards and G. H. Spencer incumbents and W. B. Joyce succeeding H. S. Newell. Board of Arbitration: re-elected were J. R. McCarthy, B. T. Dinham, A. B. Starkey; Board of Appeals resulted in no change, C. E. Fuller, Jr., J. A. Bennison, E. H. Schumacher, W. F. Starkey, W. N. Totman.—F. G. C.

#### MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Robert Mautz, president of Albert Schwill & Co., Chicago, has purchased a membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

A car of durum was unloaded at the Washburn-Crosby Co. plant in Minneapolis on Jan. 18 which had a total weight of 174,780 lbs., claimed to be a record for the market. The grain originated at Monango, N. D., and was handled by the Hixon-Gannon Co.

Jay R. Martin, 79, for 47 years president of the Brooks Elvtr. Co., died Jan. 9 in Pasadena, Cal. Mr. Martin was a renowned grain salvor, one of his largest operations having followed the great explosion and fire in Halifax, N. S., during World War I. For 55 years he had been a member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. He also was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. His son, Gerald, who, with the widow survives, long has been associated with the business.

The amendment to the Rules of the Chamber of Commerce striking out the commission rates applicable to soybeans was adopted by members on Jan. 14 by a vote of 171 to 1 and became effective with the opening of the market on Jan. 15. The effect of this action is to eliminate soybeans from specified commission schedules. It resulted from the fact that the Government program regulating the purchase and processing of soybeans, with fixed prices and handling charges, made it impossible to market this commodity on a normal basis.

Walter H. Mills, a member of the staff of General Mills, Inc., and its predecessor companies for 31 years, recently was elected as vice-pres. and executive in charge of grain operations of the company's nation-wide milling system. In recent years he has been vice-pres. and grain executive of central division of General Mills. Mr. Mills was a director of Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce several years and was president in 1938-39.

#### MISSOURI

Edina, Mo.—The Brees Produce Co. has purchased the Edina Roller Mill from Harold Stone. Louis Stevens will be in charge of the mill.

Martinsburg, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. reported it had transacted business to the amount of a quarter million dollars during its year just closed. At the annual meeting Chas. E. Blackmore was elected to serve as manager for 1943.—P. J. P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Kenneth B. Clark, of the Ken Clark Grain Co., was re-elected president of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange for the 1943 term at the annual election of officers held Jan. 12. C. D. Kieber, local manager of Stratton Grain Co., was elected Exchange vice-president.

Carrollton, Mo.—Depletion of telegraphers and grain men has caused the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. to close its local office. George Gilliland, who was manager of the local office since its establishment over five years ago, has been transferred to the main office in Kansas City. The Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. elevator, under the management of Louis Gerling, will continue to operate.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Altho it will require two months to repair the damage at the Dannen Grain & Milling Co.'s soybean plant that resulted from the recent fire, the processing of oil will be restored to full capacity within a few days, Dwight Dannen, general manager, stated. Some of the mill is being patched up for that purpose. Damage from the fire was estimated at \$25,000. Purchase of the East Hills Country Club property, to be used as a model stock and poultry experimental farm, was announced Jan. 15 by the Dannen Grain & Milling Co. The property consists of 120 acres and is located about a mile east of St. Joseph. The Dannen company operates three elevators here totalling about 660,000 bus. capacity, also the soybean processing plant. Friends of R. G. Graham, vice-pres., openly allege that a couple of the golf holes will be maintained for Saturday afternoon experimental work at the "farm."

#### KANSAS CITY LETTER

J. T. Leach has been elected to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade.

The Staley Milling Co. sustained a bad sprinkler leakage loss on Jan. 6, principally to burlap bags.

George D. Davis has applied for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade on transfer from H. F. Hall, deceased.

George Gilliland, formerly manager of the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. office at Carrollton, Mo., has been transferred here in charge of the futures office.

Roy E. Swenson was named president of the Grain Clearing Co. for 1943; W. B. Young, first vice-pres.; T. A. O'Sullivan, second vice-pres.; B. J. O'Dowd, sec'y-treas.; George G. Lee was appointed manager for the 39th consecutive year, and R. D. Cline was named assistant manager.

O. J. (Jack) Stevens has resigned his position with the Dept. of Agri. as marketing specialist in charge of the local flour and grain export office having to deal with subsidized foreign sales of those products, effective Feb. 1, and will return to the local grain firm with which he was connected before taking the government position.

#### MONTANA

Denton, Mont.—We recently installed a steel tank for grain storage, bringing our total capacity up to 175,000 bus. We just completed jacking up our old elevator that has stood for 30 years and replaced three feet of rotten cribbing at the foundation. Chas. Petronek doing the work.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., J. E. Gustin, mgr.

#### NEBRASKA

Louisville, Neb.—The Nichols Store has opened a feed warehouse.

Filley, Neb.—A number of government owned grain bins are being set up here.—P. J. P.

Burr, Neb.—Herman Juilfs is new manager of the Farmers Elevator, succeeding George Holscher who resigned.

Indianola, Neb.—John Urling, 55, manager of the Urling Grain Co., passed away in the Cambridge Hospital Jan. 8.

Hartington, Neb.—The Star Elevator recently installed a new gravity seed corn separator at its hybrid seed processing plant.

Holdrege, Neb.—Chas. Opitz has been named new manager of the Holdrege Roller Mills Elevator, succeeding Jas. McCleery, now in the Navy.

Cozad, Neb.—Allied Mills, Inc.'s fireproof mill, built to replace the one that burned several months ago, has been completed and is in operation.

Beatrice, Neb.—The Beatrice alfalfa mill, owned and operated here the past 20 years by Bercha Bros., has been leased by Edward Podtburg, who will continue the business.

Marquette, Neb.—Aaron Siebert, who has been employed at the Aurora Elvtr. Co., is new manager of the Marquette Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n elevator, taking over his new duties Jan. 16.

Humphrey, Neb.—Max Soll, who has been employed as bookkeeper at the Farmers Co-operative Grain & Lumber Co., has resigned his position, effective Feb. 1, and will be succeeded by J. J. Bodewig.

Lincoln, Neb.—J. M. Hammond was re-elected president of Lincoln Grain Exchange at the recent annual meeting. Cobe S. Venner was made vice-pres., and Walter S. Whitten was retained as sec'y-treas.

Beatrice, Neb.—Orders for 100 grain storage bins with total capacity of 90,000 bus. have been placed by the A.A.A. office, to be set up in nine Gage County towns, Nelson A. Walker, county chairman, announced.—P. J. P.

Fremont, Neb.—The Fremont grain inspection department has added a two unit fat extraction equipment to its laboratory, which provides the correct analysis of the fat content of feeds being mixed. Thos. Roach is the inspector.

Dubois, Neb.—Reports read at the recent annual meeting of the Farmers Union Ass'n gave the net profit for the year 1942 as approximately \$4,000. A stock dividend of 3 per cent was voted. Officers and directors were re-elected for the coming year.—P. J. P.

Auburn, Neb.—George Harmon, 84, of the G. W. Harmon Grain Co., received a broken right hand recently while assisting in the freeing of the elevator cup from clogging during shelling of corn. Mr. Harmon had a wooden stick prod which he was using to force the ear corn into the elevator cups. The revolving cups caught the stick and twisted his hand, fracturing the bones.

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## OMAHA LETTER

Leigh Leslie, publisher of The Daily Omaha Price Current for many years, died Jan. 12.

The Terminal Elvtr. Co., Inc., has been incorporated, to do a grain commission business and operate grain elevators; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators, Frank J. Taylor, Lucile H. Taylor, Ralph N. Gould.

The malting barley industry was the subject discussed at a meeting Jan. 15 of Omaha grain men and the University of Nebraska crop specialists. Speakers were Eric Kneen, University chemist; K. S. Quisenberry, G. T. Webster, Mat Felton and D. L. Gross, all of the University, and Glenn H. LeDioyt, sec'y, of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n.

J. L. Welsh, principal owner of the Butler-Welsh Grain Co. has been elected a director of the Live Stock National Bank, which has doubled its deposits during the past year. The bank will benefit by his business experience as vice-pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, director of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce, former pres. of the Grain Exchange and operator of four terminal elevators.

## NEVADA

Lovelock, Nev.—The alfalfa mill at the Purdy Stockyards has been completed and production is expected to start soon. The plant was built by the Higrow Ranching Co.

## NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—Arthur C. Brown, local manager of Cargill, Inc., is recovering from an operation and expects to resume his office duties soon.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Hecker Products Corp., Flour and Cereal division, has changed its corporate name to The Best Foods, Inc., Flour and Cereal Division, and has moved its offices to 1442 Marine Trust Bldg.

New York, N. Y.—Moses Cohen, president of Canada Atlantic Grain Export Co., Inc.; Alfred H. Hurst, president of Grain Union Corp., and Jack N. Feldman, vice-pres. of Universal Grain Corp., have formed the Atlantic Grain Co., Inc., succeeding the Canada Atlantic Grain Export Co., Inc.

Hancock, N. Y.—The L. T. Robinson feed store and its contents burned recently. Stock destroyed included 250 tons of cattle and poultry feeds, machinery, and a \$3,000 molasses blending machine. There was partial insurance. Mr. Robinson has rented the former J. E. Cassidy feed store and will resume operations as soon as his new stock of feed arrives.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Northwood, N. D.—A building permit has been granted to the Equity Elvtr. Co. for the construction of a dust house.—F. E.

Fargo, N. D.—The low germination of seed corn samples received at the State Seed Dept. shows the need for careful selection of corn in order to meet the shortage which is certain to become more apparent this spring, W. J. Leary, North Dakota extension agronomist, stated. He stated poor germination of most of the corn this year is due to the extremely low temperatures during the latter part of September. Most corn was high in moisture at that time with the germs more subject to damage. As a result, growers will have to rely on southern seed for 1943 unless more corn now on farms is salvaged. "Thru ear testing considerable good seed may be located on farms," Mr. Leary advises. "By testing a few kernels from different parts of the ears and keeping only the high testing ears, considerable good seed may still be found."

Fargo, N. D.—Mrs. George Keller of East Grand Forks, Minn., known to members of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n as Gunda Ludwig, former assistant sec'y of the Ass'n, died Dec. 12.

Kenmare, N. D.—Harry Frederickson has resigned as local manager of the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. elevator because of ill health, and Peter Ackerman has been named to succeed him.

Kenmare, N. D.—Bernard Larsen, proprietor of the Larsen Feed & Seed Co., recently let a contract to Lewis Hoffman to construct a 24 x 30 ft. frame warehouse to adjoin the present building. Addition of new equipment made it necessary for him to enlarge his building. The new structure will be used exclusively for warehousing.

## OHIO

Clarksville, O.—Burglars recently broke into the Farmers Exchange elevator and took five sacks of feed.

Lancaster, O.—George A. Graham, owner and manager of the Graham Milling Co. for 50 years, died Jan. 17.

Westerville, O.—Frank Burrer, 79, manager of the local mill for 20 years until he sold it to the Westerville Farmers Exchange, died Dec. 27, in Doctor's Hospital after suffering a stroke ten days before.

Monroeville, O.—The 35 employees of the Herman-McLean Feed Mill and the Seaman-McLean Grain Elevator received bonus checks for five per cent of each employee's gross earnings for the year, at the close of 1942.

Toledo, O.—An overheated motor started a blaze on the fourth floor of the Kasco Mills, Inc., feed mill early Jan. 8. The sprinkling system functioned and the loss caused by the flames and water to grain and feed was estimated at around \$500.

Toledo, O.—Harry F. Prue, federal grain supervisor here, spoke at the annual dinner of the Toledo Board of Trade at the Hillcrest Hotel Jan. 14. Other speakers included Milton H. Faulring, president of the Board of Trade; Geo. R. Forrester, Kenton D. Keilholtz, H. Wallace Applegate, John H. Bailly, Harry R. DeVore, Paul Barnes and A. E. Schultz. Jesse H. Hurlbut acted as toastmaster.

## OKLAHOMA

Hollis, Okla.—Melvin Green has enlarged his feed building.

Pocasset, Okla.—The Moore Stauffer Grain Elevator was destroyed by fire in December. The elevator was filled with wheat, some of which was salvaged.

Garber, Okla.—W. W. Stratford has opened a new feed store. He will specialize in feed grinding and mixing and carry a complete stock of ready mixed feeds.

Pryor, Okla.—Olin Emmett is the new manager of the local plant of the Jerpe Produce Co. He formerly was located at Fayetteville, Ark., where he was employed in the company's main plant.

Sulphur, Okla.—E. J. Webb, widely known as manager of the E. J. Webb Feed Mill, died recently. He had been in ill health for several years, his condition complicated in recent weeks by a heart ailment.

Turpin, Okla.—The Kimbell Milling Co.'s smaller of its two local elevators together with its contents of approximately 14,000 bus. of 1942 No. 1 wheat, was destroyed by fire Jan. 3. The blaze started near the top of the elevator, believed to have been caused by defective wiring. The wheat was mostly under government loan.

Enid, Okla.—L. W. Sanford was elected president of the Enid Board of Trade at the recent annual meeting. Other officers chosen were: J. F. Chance, vice-pres.; Ben U. Feuquay, sec'y-treas.; C. J. Harriss, ass't sec'y and traffic manager. The directors are: Ben U. Feuquay, V. L. Goltry, E. R. Humphrey, Homer Thomas and Claude Nicholson.

Ardmore, Okla.—At the recent annual meeting of stockholders of the Ardmore Milling Co., the following officers were re-elected: T. J. Underwood, pres. and general mgr.; E. G. Ball, vice-pres.; W. M. Gwyn, sec'y-treas. The mill does an extensive business in poultry feeds, dairy feeds, stock feeds and field seed in addition to flour and corn meal.

Enid, Okla.—Dale Johnston, president of the Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, was named on the state farm mobilization day com'te by H. P. Moffitt, chairman of the U.S. Dept. of Agr. board. The com'te is assisting the state in carrying on a state-wide program to explain the purpose of farm mobilization and its significance to the war effort.

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CHICAGO, ILL.



Seiling, Okla.—I. M. Pierce, formerly manager of the Vici Grain Co. elevator at Vici, has purchased the business and equipment of the Jackson Produce from J. V. Jackson. In addition to buying a full line of produce Mr. Pierce will carry a complete line of feeds and seeds.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Midlakes (Bellevue p.o.), Wash.—Quality Feed Mills has been dissolved.

Benge, Wash.—Ivan Connor is the new manager of the Benge Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Seattle, Wash.—Notice of final dissolution of Cowlitz Valley Feed Co. has been filed.

Idahome, Ida.—B. W. McEuen, who has operated the Idahome elevator for 24 years, is moving to Riverside, Cal.

Carrolls, Wash.—William Henry Woodland, 63, operator of a feed store here, died unexpectedly at his home Jan. 3.

Cornelius, Ore.—An open gas heater in the dressing room of the Cornelius Feed Co. was the cause of a small fire on Jan. 1.

Connell, Wash.—The Connell Grain Growers warehouses here, at Hatton and Mesa recently were repaired and improved, the work done by the Hogenson Const. Co.

Toppenish, Wash.—Frank Gehlen, who operated the Toppenish Hay & Grain Co. here for several years, and former mayor and state legislator, died in Dopps nursing home at Yakima recently.

Portland, Ore.—The Portland Merchants Exchange held its annual election Jan. 19. The following were reported by the Nominating Com'te for election as directors for the ensuing year: D. V. Miller, F. N. Mills, V. A. Driscoll, Capt. Clyde Raabe, L. E. Cable, G. C. Keeney.

Colfax, Wash.—Chas. Wesley McFarland, 73, in the grain and feed business here for 24 years, died recently at the Bryant & Weisman clinic, where he had been taken following a heart attack. Mr. McFarland opened the Colfax Grain & Feed Co. here in 1918. His son, Lawton, latter became a partner in the business which now is located on Main St.

Seattle, Wash.—Members of the Merchants' Exchange of Seattle, which includes marine, grain and butter and egg departments, at their annual meeting elected the following officers: E. A. Anderson, of Bank of California; H. L. McIntyre, manager of the grain department of Washington Egg & Poultry Ass'n; Thad R. Perry, of Perry Bros.; John Allsop of the Royal Mail Lines, Capt. C. B. Warren of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., as their new trustees. These with old trustees will shortly elect officers for 1943.—F. K. H.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Lane, S. D.—The grain station was lost in the fire that burned four buildings in the business section the night of Jan. 19.

De Smet, S. D.—Frank Brandner of Henderson, Minn., is new manager of the Peavey Elevator, succeeding Cecil Danielson.

Emery, S. D.—The R. W. Cochran Elevator is being extensively repaired. The chutes, loading spouts and manlift are being repaired.

Aberdeen, S. D.—The Dakota Transfer Co. is rebuilding its terminal elevator to conform with increased grain business. The new addition will double storage capacity of the elevator.

Lake Norden, S. D.—Work has started on the dismantling of a feed mill at LaBolt for removal to Lake Norden where it will be used as a feed mill by the Lake Norden elevator.—F. E.

Dell Rapids, S. D.—The Farmers Grain Co. recently purchased the elevator of the late William G. Milne. A. M. Lahr, manager, stated the Farmers Grain Co. will continue to operate both elevators.

Hetland, S. D.—Simon Wettstad has succeeded F. E. Leonard as manager of the local George P. Sexauer & Son elevator. Mr. Leonard recently was transferred to the company's home office at Brookings.

Salem, S. D.—The Farmers Grain & Coal Co. was purchased recently by the Shanard Elvtr. Co., and is now being operated as the Shanard Elvtr. Co. E. J. McGuire, who has been manager of the elevator, has been retained in that capacity by the new owners.

Hartford, S. D.—George H. Mahl was elected to begin his 21st year as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., at the recent annual meeting of stockholders. An eight per cent stock dividend was authorized and directors and officers selected for the coming year.

Hoven, S. D.—The Dakota Transfer Co. has shut down operations for a short time to rebuild its terminal elevator at Aberdeen. A new truck has been purchased. The grain movement is so great that on Jan. 7 fifty cars had accumulated. They will be moved as soon as the elevator is ready to receive the grain.

Webster, S. D.—A grain school and clinic was held here Jan. 25, with H. O. Putnam, Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, in charge of the meetings on barley and wheat. Elevator men from nearby communities were in attendance. Similar meetings are scheduled to be held as follows: Hecla, Jan. 26; Watertown, Jan. 27; Brookings, either Jan. 28 or 29.

Lennox, S. D.—Plans have been made for construction of a 33-ft. storage room addition to the Farm Commodity Exchange elevator; a driveway on the south side of the elevator; and the adding of a second story to the entire 60-ft. building. At the elevator proper a second leg will be installed as well as a new distributor and new spouting. All pits will be revamped to accommodate both legs. A new hammer mill will be installed. The T. C. Ibberson Co. has the contract for improvements.

Yankton, S. D.—The new feed mixing plant of the Farmers Elevator will be in operation on or shortly after Feb. 1, Frank R. Yaggie, owner, announced. All of the heavy-machinery has been installed except the mixer and finishing of the interior is progressing rapidly. Among a number of innovations included in construction of the plant is an engine room with fire walls isolating it from the remainder of the plant. Walls of the room are of concrete blocks and will house the large diesel engine that will furnish power for the plant.

## SOUTHEAST

Clarksburg, W. Va.—James W. Tracey, 83, for 43 years general manager of the Standard Milling Co. here, died Jan. 8.

Blueville, W. Va.—Roy Herbert Mason, 65, feed broker, died of a heart attack on Dec. 24 at his home in Grafton, W. Va.

## TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—Russell Kirn, operating superintendent of the Quaker Oats Co.'s Cedar Rapids plant, has been transferred to the Quaker Oats Chemical Co. plant here as assistant manager. Production here will be devoted entirely to furfural, which is used as a purifying agent in the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

Nashville, Tenn.—When the Cumberland River flooded its banks recently, Early & Daniel Co. moved several thousand bags of feed and a large amount of machinery and other equipment to their second and third floors. R. L. Wiles & Co., feed manufacturers and dealers, had to stop operations as their basement, in which their machinery is located, was flooded.

## TEXAS

Fort Worth, Tex.—Five employees of the Burrus Mills & Elvtr. Co. plant, controlled by Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills Co., Dallas, were burned, two critically, in the dust explosion at the mill Dec. 24, reported in the last issue of the Journal. First degree burns were suffered by W. O. Matthis, 38, on the face, arms and body. Ed Lackey, a veteran employee of the mill, also was severely burned. Both men were removed to St. Joseph's Hospital in critical condition. J. J. McArdia, 30, received first degree burns on arms and body as did also Alonzo Ruffin, colored. The explosion, caused by spontaneous combustion, occurred in the dust collectors on the fifth floor, traveling down the collector system to the third floor of the corn milling plant. C. C. Brinkley, ass't superintendent, stated. Employees reported they heard two blasts. A plant fire hose and fire extinguishers were used to put out the blaze, the city fire department not being called because the plant is about five miles north of the city limits, on the Colorado-Gulf Highway. Some of the employees scaled the outer wall of the mill and let themselves down from the roof to help extricate workmen trapped on the floor. All the windows in the mill were blown out by the impact of the blast. The mill was out of operation for several days while repairs were made.

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Dallas, Tex.—Fire originating in an electric motor did some small damage in the Morten Milling Co. plant recently.

Dallas, Tex.—A. J. Gleason of the Standard Tilton Division of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., was elected president of the Dallas Grain Exchange at the recent annual meeting. Other officers named included W. L. Holder as vice-pres., and G. H. Rogers re-elected sec'y. Directors chosen include J. C. Couch, R. T. Cofer, W. A. Howard, Jack Burrus, A. J. Biggio, Wiley Akins and J. C. Mitchell. It was voted to invest a portion of the cash surplus of the organization in war bonds. Report of the sec'y indicated a much reduced volume of business in 1942, as a result of the decline in merchandising of grain resulting from the government wheat loan program.

## WISCONSIN

Brodhead, Wis.—Ranel R. Pinnow, 59, miller at the Newman Feed & Seed Co., died Jan. 4. —H. C. B.

Medford, Wis.—The Medford Co-op. Store is planning to construct a 12 x 40 x 30 ft. high grain storage elevator south of the store.

Jefferson, Wis.—Max Buelow, local miller, and Mrs. Buelow observed their golden wedding anniversary on Jan. 10. Mr. Buelow has been engaged in the milling business here for the past 35 years.—H. C. B.

Janesville, Wis.—Ernie Westendorf of the Arcade Feed Co., who has been called into the armed service, has announced that the Graham Feed & Seed Co. will take over the full line of Wisco Feeds.—H. C. B.

Beloit, Wis.—A. C. and F. C. Krause, brothers, who formerly operated a feed and milling business, filed suite in the Rock County circuit court Jan. 15 seeking civil damages of \$100,150 from the Beloit State Bank on the charge that actions of the bank damaged their credit standing, and that as a result, the brothers were forced to liquidate their business at a loss.—H. C. B.

## WYOMING

Wheatland, Wyo.—Lawrence Edens has purchased the A. D. Pearson Elevator, taking possession Jan. 1. The business will be conducted as the Wheatland Elevator.

## Liability for Suicide After Injury

The suit by Josephine Barber against the Burrell Engineering Co. and the American Mutual Liability Insurance Co. to recover compensation for the death of her husband was dismissed Nov. 10, 1942, by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

Barber, an employee of the company, was injured April 3, 1939, by falling astride a hopper in the course of his employment. Following the injury he became moody and despondent and on Mar. 28, 1940, went to Canada, engaged a room in a hotel and committed suicide by cutting his wrists.

Recovery of death benefits and burial expenses was sought on the theory the injury caused the mental depression and caused him to commit suicide.

Justice Wickhem of the Supreme Court said Barber had rational knowledge of the consequences of his act and the capacity for conscious volition. He deliberately chose to end his life. Justice Fowler dissented, holding that the death was the direct "end result" of the accident.—6 N.W. (2d) 199.



Manager Karl Applegate Testing a Sample of Soybeans in Moisture Meter fitted to Special Cabinet in Testing Corner of Co-operative Elevator Co.'s office at Winamac, Ind.

## Cabinet for Moisture Tester Equipment

Karl Applegate, manager of the Cooperative Elevator Co., at Winamac, Ind., got tired of having his grain testing equipment scattered at various points around his office where he had to look for it every time he wanted to use it.

To eliminate uncertainties over where to find the piece he wanted, he converted one corner of his office into a grain testing laboratory.

This was done by building a handy cabinet to hold all of the grain testing equipment. The cabinet has a 25¼x31½ inch top covered with masonite and bound with plastic and is 31½ inches high. It was designed to fit the pre-selected corner of the office.

The cabinet is divided into two compartments. One compartment has two shelves to hold the extra roll of the Tag-Heppenstall moisture meter, the dockage sieves, the weight-per-bushel bucket, and other miscellaneous pieces. The other compartment has a deep, set-in, fitted box to catch samples of grain run thru the moisture meter. This box in turn is divided into two parts, with a flip-flop valve to direct the tested samples to the proper compartment.

The moisture meter is mounted permanently on top of the cabinet. Extra room on the cabinet top is a working surface, convenient for the equipment commonly used on each sample, such as the dockage sieves, and sample pans.

The O.P.A. Jan. 21 fixed differentials under which country shippers, agents and primary jobbers may add to their ceiling prices for dry edible beans put up in packages of 25 pounds or less.

## Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ————R. B. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size 4¼x4¾ inches. Weight 11 ozs.

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(Form 3—Duplicating)

It is to shipper's advantage to advise receiver, broker or buyer promptly of any shipment of grain loaded for his account and of real help to consignee in handling shipments efficiently and without demurrage. Shipping notices Form 3 contain spaces for

"Date B/L, Initials, Car Number, Seal Numbers, Kind and Grade, Station From, Weight, Bushels. Billed shipper's order notify .....; draft for \$.....; made through ..... bank of ..... to apply on sale of ..... bushels made ....."

Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates. Heavy pressboard, hinged top cover, with two sheets of carbon. Size, 5½x8½ inches. Weight, 8 ozs. Order Form 3 SN. Single copy, 80c; three copies, \$2.20, plus postage.

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## Supply Trade

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—The many friends of Howard Williams, gen'l mgr. R. R. Howell Co., will be surprised and pleased to learn of his marriage to Miss Frances Jones, June 4, 1942.

**Washington, D. C.**—The W.P.B. announced Jan. 19 that grain bins and corn cribs made of material other than steel are excluded from the definition of farm machinery and equipment, and are no longer covered by limitation order L-170.

**Chicago, Ill.**—A laboratory conference discussion of present day production problems and their solution will be held Jan. 30 at the Technological Institute of Northwestern University, Evanston, as presented by the Industrial Supervisors Club of Chicago, affiliated with the National Ass'n of Foremen.

**Steinlite Moisture Testers** were recently purchased by the following North Dakota elevators: Farmers Union Elevator Co., Tolna; Langdon Farmers Union Elevator, Langdon; Farmers Union Elevator Co., Russell; Coopers-town Coop Ass'n, Cooperstown; Farmers Co-op Ass'n, Church's Ferry, and Shepard Farmers Elevator Co., Shepard.

An error in the wording of the amended Order M-36 (manila fiber and manila cordage), issued Jan. 4, was corrected Jan. 15, by the director general for operations. As issued, the amended order provided that 60 per cent of a manufacturer's permitted sales of manila cordage for the first quarter of 1943 could be for civilian purposes. This figure should have been 20 per cent, as the order now indicates.

At a recent meeting of Hand Truck Industry Advisory Committee held with officials of the War Production Board, it was agreed that the industry should encourage its customers to keep their trucks in good repair, and that producers should be made aware of the need for making repair parts for trucks already in use rather than manufacturing new ones. The use of rubber tires, and rubber wheels and casters for hand trucks was prohibited by W.P.B. General Limitation Order L-111, issued in May, 1942, except in cases where the absence of rubber would create a definite explosion hazard.

The Office of Defense Transportation recently urged cancellation of trade shows and sales meetings involving intercity transportation, as part of the general program to conserve transportation for more essential war purposes.

O.D.T. officials declared that the statement issued recently by Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, calling for abandonment of meetings and conventions not contributing in an important way to winning of the war, applied equally to sales gatherings and trade shows. They pointed out that such events not only taxed passenger facilities of public carriers but often required baggage, express or freight service in the transportation of exhibit materials.

A further step toward decentralization of the War Production Board was taken Jan. 8 with the granting of increased authority for approval of individual emergency preference ratings to the field offices of W.P.B. The 12 regional Directors of W.P.B. are now authorized to approve, countersign, and issue individual preference ratings for emergency repair, up to and including AA-1, in accordance with specific instructions to be issued from time to time by the deputy director general for distribution, regional directors may authorize the deputy directors to perform these functions. In addition, the 110 district offices may for the first time grant ratings for emergency repair, up to and including AA-2. The authority delegated is limited to cases where the material for which the applicant seeks priority assistance does not exceed \$500 in value.

Long Distance telephone rates will be reduced by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. by agreement with the F.C.C. At present the charges for each additional minute is one-third of the charge for the first three minutes, but under the new rates the charge will be one-fourth. All persons using leased lines will benefit by a reduction of 25 per cent on 'phone lines and 35 per cent on telegraph lines.

A bill to abolish the penalty on wheat grown in excess of A.A.A. quotas has been introduced by Representative Ed H. Rees of Kansas. The farmers in his district have told him they are against the penalty clause, and that in the referendum they voted for it under duress, the Secretary of Agriculture in a radio broadcast threatening that if they did not vote for it the price of wheat would drop to 25 cents per bushel.

Standard bag sizes were provided in Order M-221 of the W.P.B., effective April 1, 1943. "No user shall pack beans, cement, chemicals, feeds, fertilizer, flour, meal, or cereals, nuts, salt, plaster, potatoes, rice, seeds, starch or sugar in new textile or paper bags other than bags of the following net weight capacity: 2 lbs., 5 lbs., 10 lbs., 25 lbs., 50 lbs., 100 lbs., or over. An exemption is provided on seeds, which may be packed in 1-bu. and 2-bu. bags."

## Feed Salesmen Vital Agricultural Educators

By F. D. JACKSON, Tampa, Fla.

If severe restrictions are imposed on use of automobiles by feed, fertilizer and agricultural chemical sales and service men, there will be a substantial drop in production of essential farm products including beef, pork, poultry and eggs. A few of the reasons for this conclusion are:

Feed service and salesmen are experienced, carefully trained experts. They are agronomists, entomologists, pathologists, animal husbandrymen, and poultry experts.

Feed service and salesmen gather and disseminate trade information. Producers have learned to depend upon them for this service.

Thru frequent and wide contacts, they are in a unique position to render this service to farmers and producers quickly and effectively. These men learn of practices of efficiency and improvement in one section and transmit the information throughout the national territory without lost motion. Improvements and innovations are rapidly passed on to the humblest producer. These men are a vital cog in education. They disseminate technical information in words of one syllable to a huge total of less educated farmer producers.

A vast group of farmers need help and education to conserve transportation and to make effective ODT regulations. Sales and service men can and will help them change their habits to increase maximum carload requirements and 100% loading of trucks. They will assist individual growers and farmers to pool their orders for orderly shipment in quantities designated.

One salesman recently found a poultryman who for personal reasons was quitting business and preparing to sell his hens for slaughter. The salesman arranged for and disposed of the birds at a satisfactory price to another poultryman, and kept the hens in egg production. Numerous salesmen are supervising flocks belonging to customers who had produced eggs for eating purposes only, but with this supervision are now competent to produce hatching eggs. Alert service and salesmen are directly responsible for innovations which help relieve the shortage of hatching eggs, and they originate many helpful programs.

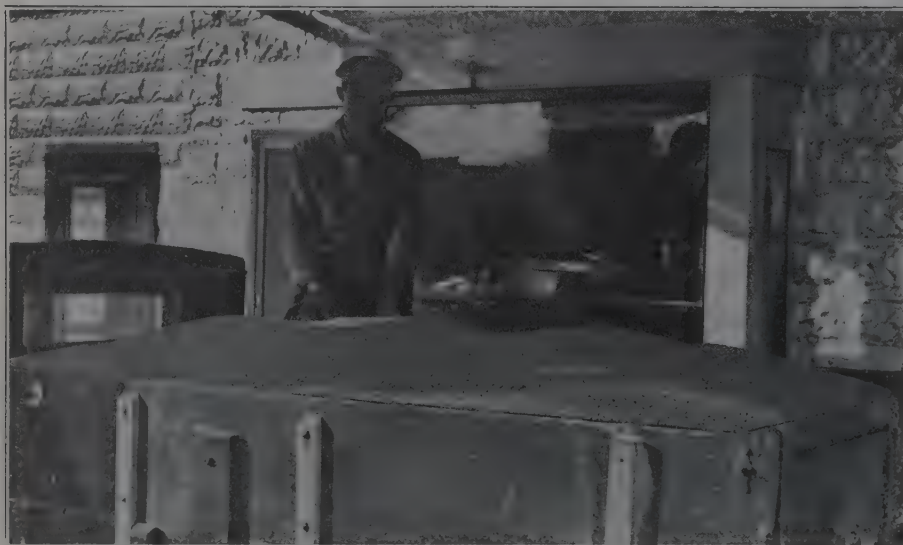
Sales and service men help poultrymen locate proper types of birds for breeding, and provide for proper interchange. They cull flocks, lay out poultry yards, diagnose disease, and give sound feeding advice.

Few dairymen and poultrymen voluntarily change to new and more efficient programs. New plans sometimes cost more in total money expenditure but in the actual cost of unit production are vitally economical. Sales and service men, checking what is being done by efficient producers, quickly transmit this knowledge to less progressive producers, and thus increase production and decrease costs.

Many agricultural producers are not served by busses or other forms of commercial transportation and do not have telephones. Service by mail is impractical because these growers need personal advice and service. Sales and service men help overcome the handicap of small users by assembly and pooling tonnage so it will move economically and efficiently.

The feeding program of the average poultryman and dairyman has become a technical procedure. Because of the depletion in farm soils of many essential elements, the grains and farm feeds in many instances do not contain essential elements which must be added by the proper blend of supplements. The assistance of the service men is vital in this problem.

To sum the situation up—all of us desire to co-operate fully in the economic use of automobile tires and gasoline, but it is equally important to maintain efficient agricultural production. To do this, the services of the field men of feed manufacturers and distributors are necessary. This being true, it is in the national interest that they should be allocated sufficient automobile mileage to function efficiently.



Gilbert Yordy, Graymont, Ill., Samples Soybeans with a Scoop



## Record-Breaking Receipts of Soybeans

For a mile and one-half on Second Street in Decatur, Ind., trucks loaded with soybeans were lined up Oct. 21 waiting to unload at the plant of the Central Soya Co.

Five hundred and thirty-five truckloads were delivered that day, totaling 96,500 bus. In the three days Oct. 19, 20 and 21, 240,000 bus. was received from trucks; and in the short time of receiving beans from the new crop for 21 days 502,000 bus. was received from trucks.

The scale for truck beans was open from 6:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. which is 16 hours of work receiving beans, which figures out that every minute and 48 seconds an empty truck drove off the scale; meaning that the truck had to be weighed in with the load, unload the load, and weigh the empty truck out; also at

graded No. 3, 13 per cent No. 4, and 40 per cent Sample grade.

Inspections of soybeans in December included the equivalent of 605 cars inspected as cargo lots, and truck receipts equivalent to about 150 cars.

## Effecting Millfeed Floor

Millers held conferences with the O.P.A. at the Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, Jan. 22 and 23, to work out methods of making effective the floor of \$1.50 per ton below ceiling on millfeed, as the result of which it was decided that prices on all grades of millfeed are to be determined each day by the Food Distribution Administration, from which the CCC will arrive at the weighted average of millfeed for each month, weighted also in respect to percentage production of each millfeed.

Eight basing points have been established,

eries each month, on which CCC will pay the difference between the minimum of \$1.50 below the ceiling, and the weighted price average. Feed from granular flour in the alcohol program will not qualify for the subsidy.

## Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "If inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

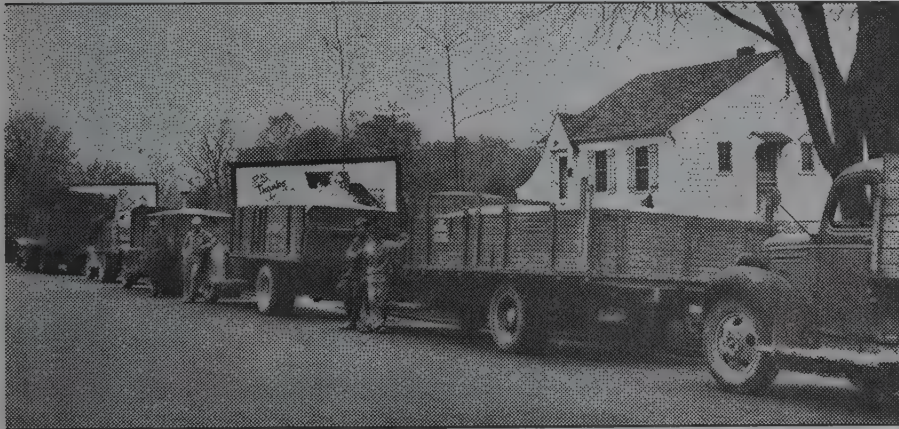
Triplacating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

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Mile and a Half of Trucks at Central Soya Co., Decatur, Ind.

the same time each truck was probed for a sample and inspected for moisture, dockage, etc.

Unloading of carloads was started by Cliff Steiner, elevator superintendent, on Oct. 6, and by Oct. 21 he had unloaded 1,136 cars. He says "I have never seen anything like this before and I do not think I ever will again. The reason for such a large receipt by truck is that the farmers do not want to store beans as they used to in other years."

Notice had been given that because the storage was filled to capacity no trucked beans would be accepted after 6 p. m., Oct. 21.

## 40% of Soybeans Grade Sample

Receipts of soybeans inspected in December continued to drop off and totaled 6,927 cars compared with 7,951 cars in November. The December inspections brought the total for the three months Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1942, to 31,912 cars compared with 26,245 cars for the same months in 1941.

Inspected receipts, December, 1942, in carlots:

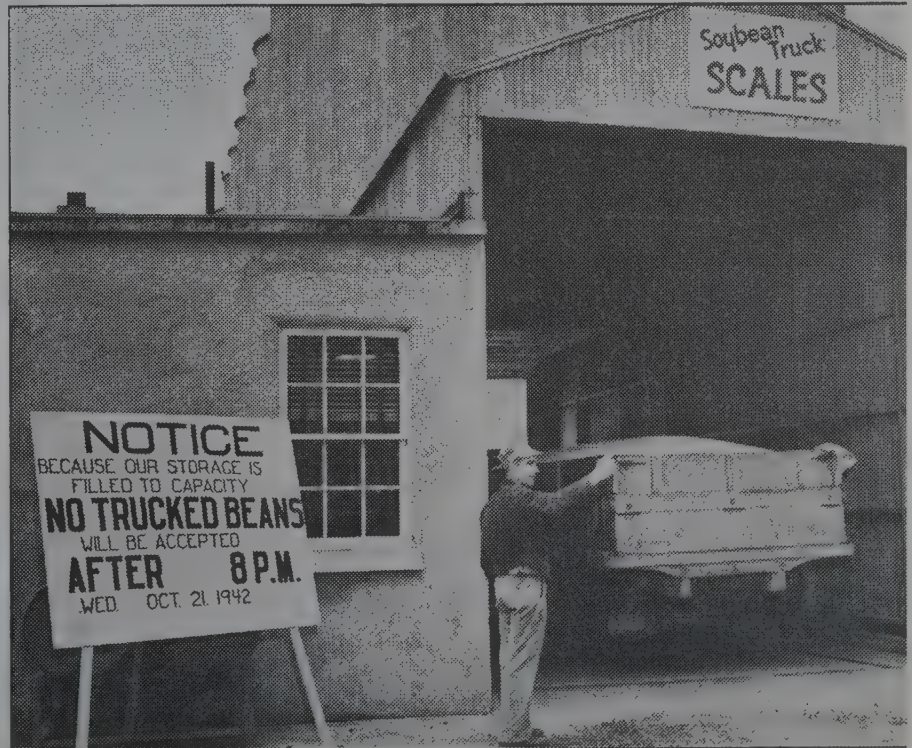
Class	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	Sam- ple.	Total	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.
Yellow	272	1227	1514	898	2770	6681	31,159
Green	...	...	4	1	...	5	42
Brown	11	13	10	3	1	38	58
Black	36	64	27	7	2	136	366
Mixed	9	27	25	4	2	67	287
Total	328	1331	1580	913	2775	6927	...
Oct. 1- Dec. 31	6360	7577	6399	4703	6873	...	31,912

Truck and cargo receipts converted to carlots on basis of 1,500 bushels equal 1 carlot.

The quality of the soybeans inspected in December was somewhat lower than that of the November inspections. Only 24 per cent graded No. 2 or better compared with 29 per cent in these grades in November. Twenty-three per cent of the soybeans inspected in December

Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Buffalo, Minneapolis, Portland, Ore., Los Angeles, and Texas common points with mills privileged to designate their own basing point.

Mills will certify the total of actual deliv-



Weighing in Last Truckload at Decatur, Ind.



# Field Seeds

**Tacoma, Wash.**—The Poole Seed & Implement Co. has discontinued business after 47 years.

**Fosterburg, Ill.**—Frank E. Culp, seed corn grower, finds that bags are not available for shipment of seed.

**Twin Falls, Ida.**—The Intermountain Seed Co. has purchased the building of the Globe Seed & Feed Co.

**Vian, Okla.**—A seed and feed store has been opened by W. J. Walton of Sallisaw, in charge of H. S. Slaughter.

**Athens, Ore.**—G. M. Whitney has leased a building of the Barnett interests to clean and sort seed peas.—F. K. H.

**Washington, D. C.**—Harvey L. Westover, alfalfa specialist of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, died Jan. 2, aged 63 years.

**Humboldt, Ia.**—For storage of sacked seed corn the DeKalb Agricultural Ass'n is erecting a building 20x32x37 ft. high, to hold 6,000 bus.

**Denver, Colo.**—The Colorado Seed Council gave a luncheon at the Oxford Hotel Jan. 22, during the week of the state pure seed show.

**Kenmare, N. D.**—A frame warehouse 24x30 ft. will be built by Bernard Larsen, proprietor of the Larsen Feed & Seed Co., who has been adding new equipment.

**Washington, D. C.**—The ceiling established on corn prices exempts seed corn, popcorn, grain sorghums, broom corn and local farmer-to-farmer sales of corn.

**Sacramento, Cal.**—Directors who met at Los Angeles Jan. 6 voted to hold the annual meeting of the Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n at Sacramento June 7 and 8.

**Covington, Tenn.**—Tennessee growers increased their production of certified seed 60 per cent in 1942 over 1941, according to H. W. Wellhausen, assistant extension agronomist.

**Delphi, Ind.**—Roy E. Snoeberger has been named Indiana wheat king and winner of the Pillsbury award for the best sample of Indiana wheat. He exhibited a soft red, of Michigan amber.

**Bloomington, Ill.**—Illinois seed corn shows good germination according to tests made by Funk Bros. Seed Co. Russell J. Laible and Earl Sieveking report that germination was cut only 2 to 3 per cent by the frost in September.

**Aurora, Ill.**—Alan Erlenborn will remodel part of the building not destroyed by the recent fire and continue his seed and office supply business. The building was more than 100 years old and Mr. Erlenborn has occupied it for nearly 30 years. A complete new stock will be put in when remodeling is finished.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—Premier seed grower medals were awarded Jan. 21 to L. W. Samuelson of Lafayette and Alfred J. Sather of Madison at a joint meeting of the Northwest and Minnesota Crop Improvement Ass'ns. At the annual farm and home week the Pillsbury award for the best sample of Minnesota grown wheat went to Peter Schirrick of Red Lake Falls.

**Kentland, Ind.**—A progressive building campaign is continuing in the expansion program of Edw. J. Funk & Sons, producers of Hoosier-Crost hybrid seed corn. The office has been remodeled and enlarged. Two processing buildings have been finished, except for iron-cladding, and are in use and the concrete foundation has been laid for a storage and transfer building between them.

**Chicago, Ill.**—The many friends of Chas. Hollenbach joined in celebrating his 50 years in the seed business by surprising him with a testimonial dinner Jan. 9 at the Palmer House. Over 100 were present. Leonard Condon was toastmaster, and nationally known seedsmen spoke words of praise. Mr. Hollenbach was presented with a radio and a handsome leather-bound portfolio of congratulatory letters.

**Ames, Ia.**—Boone, Tama and Marion oats should be saved for seed instead of feeding suggests L. C. Burnett, Iowa State College agronomist, as these varieties are disease resistant. The fact that many oat samples are failing to germinate adds to the necessity for insuring adequate seed supplies. It is recommended that germination tests be made on all oats which are to be used for seed this year. Seed laboratories already are swamped with work, and samples must be submitted far in advance if testing is to be completed in time.

## National Committee on Seed Distribution Confers

A conference with A.A.A. officials at Washington was held Jan. 7 by the National Committee on Seed Distribution, Stuart C. Simpson, chairman; L. T. Parr, sec'y; R. E. L. Snelson, pres. of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n; J. A. Young, executive sec'y of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, and a few others.

The trade costs of distributing seeds in the Southern states were presented by the seedsmen.

Governor Townsend assured the seedsmen that every effort would be made to return to business channels the accumulation, cleaning and distribution of seeds.

## Iowa College Developing Waxy Corn

Tapioca starch imports having been cut off by the war the Iowa State College began a program to increase the stock of seed of the substitute waxy corn. Winter crops from the 4,135 seeds on hand were grown at Ames and at Beltsville, Md., and the increase used to plant 20 acres of a double-crossing plot, and 19 acres to produce advanced generation seed stocks.

By 1944 sufficient seed should be available to plant the entire acreage required to produce the 350,000,000 lbs. of waxy starch needed to replace the tapioca.

The commercial plantings in 1942 were 325 acres and will provide the first milling test of waxy corn on a commercial scale.

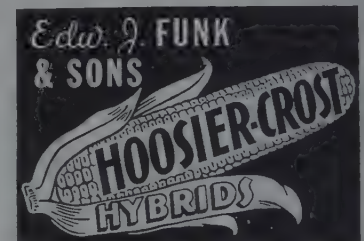
The waxy corn seed of the Iowa State College is not being released for general production, being reserved until more knowledge is obtained on isolation and production problems.

## Thatcher Again Leads in Canada

A compilation mapped by the Searle Grain Co. indicates where each variety of wheat is dominant in the Western provinces.

Thatcher now occupies 50.6% of the total acreage sown to wheat as compared with 44.9% in 1941. Marquis again occupies second place with 20.2% of the acreage, as compared with 24.5% in 1941. Third place again is occupied by Red Bobs with 12.8% of the acreage as compared with 13.5% in 1941. Fourth place now comes to Apex with 4.3% of the acreage, as compared with 4% last year. Regent now occupies 3.5% of the acreage, Renown 3.5%, Reward 1.2%, Garnet 1%, Canus .6%, Miscellaneous varieties .8% and Durum now 1.5%, as compared with 1.6% last year.

Thatcher greatly dominates in Saskatchewan occupying 69.3% of the acreage and in Manitoba with 57.1%, but in Alberta Red Bobs comes first occupying 40% of the acreage, Marquis second with 36.4% and Thatcher third with 12.3%. Regent has spread over Alberta during the last year now occupying 1.5% of the acreage in that province.



Proven adaptability for every territory.

KENTLAND, IND.

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Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lucerne, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas  
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI



## Commercial Production of Hybrid Seed Corn

By G. F. SPRAGUE, Iowa Agricultural Exp. Station

Methods used by the corn breeder to control pollination are not suited to large-scale commercial production. Isolation and detasseling are satisfactory commercial substitutes for the shoot-and-tassel bag. Effective isolation may be influenced by such factors as natural barriers to wind movement, such as trees, etc. and by border rows, but the greatest single factor is distance. Pollen has been known to travel considerable distances through the air, and a distance of 40 rods from all other corn should certainly be the minimum. Greater distances are preferable.

Single-crossed seed is produced in isolated plots. The inbred having the best seed characteristics usually is selected as the seed parent. The male parent, in addition to other desirable characteristics, must be a good pollen producer. The common ratio of parent rows for single-cross production is one or two rows of the seed (female) parent to one row of the male. All isolated plantings for seed production, should be drilled rather than check planted to facilitate the easy detection and complete removal of off-type plants.

The tassels are removed from the female rows as soon as they emerge or before pollen shedding begins. The removal of leaves when the tassel is pulled should be kept to a minimum. There is a close relation between the number of leaves removed and reduction in yield. Some strains under drouthy conditions, however, may start to shed pollen before the tassel has completely emerged. When such a condition exists it is necessary to pull the tassels before shedding regardless of the damage to the plants. The single-crossed seed which will be used for double-cross production is harvested from the detasseled rows. In theory the grain produced by the pollen (male) rows is inbred seed of the male parent and satisfactory for subsequent use. In practice it has been found difficult to maintain the purity of such material. As a consequence it has limited breeding value and should be used only for feed.

Double-crossed seed is produced in a similar manner. Different single crosses are used as the male and female parents and the ratio of female to male rows usually is three or four to one. An important consideration in the choice of the single cross which will serve as the female parent is the grading qualities of the seed produced. Other characteristics being equal the best female parent will be the one which yields the highest percentage of medium sized, flat kernels.

After a hybrid is in commercial production it often is found that one or more of the lines involved have specific weaknesses which limit the value of the hybrid. In many cases these faults can be corrected by outcrossing to a line that corrects the faults, followed by backcrossing and selfing. To illustrate the operation of this method let us assume that line A, which is used in a good double cross, is rather sus-

ceptible to lodging, and that we wish to improve the line in this respect. Line A, then, is crossed to some non-lodging line, which we shall identify as C, and the hybrid is crossed back to line A. These back-crossed ears are planted ear-to-row and the best plants in the best progenies again crossed to line A. Selection is of vital importance in maintaining the desirable stalk and root qualities contributed by parent C. Back crossing to line A insures the recovery of the essential part of line A's combining ability. The number of back pollinations which may be used with safety depends on the line involved, the complexity of inheritance of the factor being introduced and the efficiency of visual selection. In practice, from one to three generations of back pollination are used. This must be followed by an additional two or three generations of self pollination to fix the desirable characteristics introduced from the non-recurrent parent. Success in such an improvement program is dependent very largely on the efficiency of selection during back pollination and selfing. The improved lines resulting from such a procedure should be tested again to determine whether they still combine satisfactorily. In actual experiments with this breeding method it has been possible to correct the faults of a particular line and also increase the yield of the resulting hybrid.

Many of the kernels on any ear of corn will differ in size and shape. When the corn from a commercial seed-production field is shelled it is graded into different sizes; large, medium and small rounds and large, medium and small flats, etc. to permit a uniform rate of planting. The question often is raised as to the relative value of these different grades. As all are the produce of a cross between the same male and female parents, all have the same potentialities for yielding ability, disease resistance, etc.

In tests comparing these different grades under similar conditions, seed size has not been an important factor affecting yield. Now that planter plates are available which will handle practically any size or shape in a satisfactory manner the decision as to the seed to buy should be based largely on the per acre seed cost.

## Bermuda and Carpet Grass Seed Stocks Reserved by Government

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on Jan. 20 prohibited the sale or transfer (except for the purpose of cleaning) of any Bermuda and carpet grass seed. All persons owning 1,000 pounds or more of either of these seeds are required to file with the Department, before Feb. 2, a report showing the amount of seed on hand and its location, and to keep records for two years indicating what disposition has been made of the seed. Violations of the order are punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Such action was necessary to secure seed for the use of the armed forces and to prevent the bulk of the nation's supply of these seeds from being put to such non-essential uses as the seeding of lawns and golf courses. The Army's recent offers to buy Bermuda seed brought little response.

The Commodity Credit Corporation will begin purchasing the seed immediately. To insure adequate growth, plantings must be made in the spring, at least by April. When sufficient supplies are obtained to meet military needs, the seed will be allowed to move into normal channels.

## South Dakota Grain Show

The Northeast South Dakota Grain Show is being held at Watertown Jan. 23 to 30.

Prizes and sweepstakes awards will be made on samples submitted from 13 counties.

Peck samples of the various small grains, millet, sorghums and soybeans, 10 and 6Q ear samples of corn and quart samples of grass seeds to be eligible at the show must originate in Beadle, Deuel, Kingsbury, Brown, Marshall, Roberts, Grant, Day, Clark, Spink, Codington, Hamlin or Brookings Counties.

## Missouri Seeks Better Feed Barley

W. C. Etheridge, and B. M. King, of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, recognize the undesirable characters of barley now generally grown in the state. They set these forth as lack of winter hardiness, tendency to lodge and shatter, susceptibility to disease, and presence of a heavy growth of barbed awns.

Correction of all, or even some of these faults, they hold, would add substantially to the value and general usefulness of barley in the state. Consequently effort is being made to discover better varieties and to develop superior new kinds by plant breeding. They report:

Forty varieties and strains were compared in a nursery yield test at Columbia in 1936-37. Acre yields ranged from 4.6 bushels for Abyssinia, C. I. 1220, to 59.1 bushels for Kentucky No. 5. Acre yields in bushels of the seven highest producing varieties were as follows: Kentucky No. 5, 59.1; B 313, 51.7; Kentucky No. 2, 50.5; Arabel, 50.3; Kentucky No. 1, 49.1; B 296, 48.4; B 202, 48.1.

These varieties have consistently shown good yields, but are heavily awned. The highest yielding hooded varieties and their respective yields in the 1937 test were: Missouri Early Beardless, 33.1; Hooded Winter-B210, 27.7; Tennessee 5, 26.5; and Tennessee 6, 24.3.

Missouri Early Beardless, leading variety in the state, was developed by mass selection, and is known to be a mixture of pure lines. Proceeding on the assumption that these lines are variable in capacity to yield, resistance to cold, lodging, shattering, and diseases, a large number of them have been isolated by selection. In the 1937 trials, 35 lines selected in 1934 were grown in single plots of three rod-rows; and 39 selected a year later were grown in single rod-rows. The most promising of these lines were saved for growing in the 1938 nursery yield tests.

## WEEDS and Weed Seeds

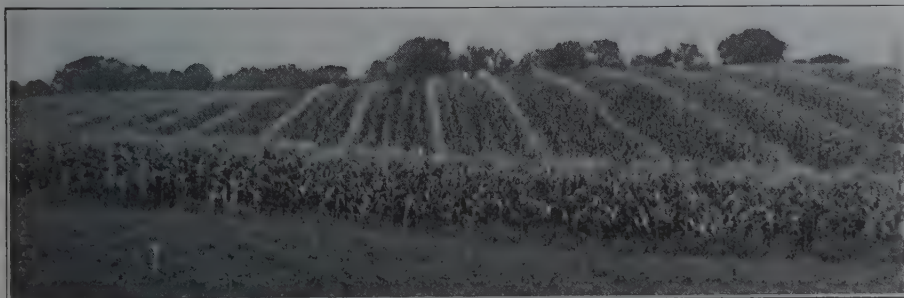
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Chicago, Ill.



A Double-Cross Seed-Production Field after Detasseling is Completed. Ratio of Male to Female Rows 4 to 1.



## American Seeds to Rehabilitate Allied Land

The Food Distribution Administration of the U.S.D.A. has announced that it has purchased over 50,000,000 lbs. of American seeds to replant Allied farm land since the beginning of Lend-Lease, and that most of these purchases have been delivered for shipment.

Latest development in the F.D.A. seed purchasing program is a seed kit, consisting of a small collection of packaged seeds for planting Victory gardens overseas next spring. The British War Relief Society, the Russian War Relief, the American Red Cross and a few other organizations are the recipients of 80,000 of these kits.

U. S. grass seeds are being used by military forces to plant overseas Allied air fields for protection from wash and erosion.

Seed stock piles for postwar use by Allied nations are in the program, with first consideration to agricultural areas close behind present Axis fronts, such as the Ukraine, North Africa, and parts of China. Seeds to go into the stock pile will include forage crops like blue grass, redtop, orchard grass, rye grass, vetches, red and alsike clover, alfalfa, white clover, crimson clover, fescues, and others.

## Developing Inbred Corn in Missouri

At the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station approximately six acres have been devoted to lines in various stages of inbreeding for further selection and for seed increase. In most cases adequate seed was obtained and reserves are now more plentiful than at any time during the past four years.

Back pollinations for the improvement of a number of the older tested lines has been completed.

A total of 168 selected selfed-top crossed ears have been obtained, representing new selfs in five varieties and one single cross.

Approximately 2,700 top crossed ears (variety or hybrid x inbred) were obtained for a test of the relative efficiency of different female parents in the evaluation of inbreds.

A total of 200 pounds of selfed seed of four lines has been produced by hand pollination. A portion of this seed has been turned over to the Missouri Corn Growers Assn. for release to prospective hybrid corn producers.

A limited amount of top cross seed was obtained from the detasseling plot. A severe attack of army worms damaged the late planted pollen rows and resulted in poor seed sets for many strains.

## Hempseed Program for 1943

A program for the production of 50,000 acres of hempseed in 1943, as contrasted with 36,000 acres in 1942, was announced Jan. 7 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The seed will be purchased at \$10 per bushel by the Commodity Credit Corporation as compared with \$8 per bushel in 1942. Most of the seed will be produced in Kentucky. The higher price this season takes into consideration producers' experience in 1942 when costs were higher, yields were smaller, and returns to farmers were smaller than had been expected when contracts with growers were signed last spring.

The 1942 production of hempseed is estimated at less than 300,000 bus. The crop was reduced by extremely unfavorable weather at harvest time. Yields averaged little more than 8 bushels to the acre as contrasted with an expected average of 10 or better. Under more favorable conditions the 50,000 acres to be planted in 1943 should yield 500,000 bushels for the production of hemp fiber in 1944.

The program announced last fall called for the construction of 71 hemp mills for processing the 1943 crop of hemp fiber. Officials believe now that it will be necessary to build between 40 and 45 of these plants to process the crop from approximately 200,000 acres. Hempseed

for the production of hemp fiber is planted at the rate of 1½ bushels to the acre except in Kentucky where the rate is smaller. Yields average 2 to 4 tons of hemp straw to the acre. Signing of contracts with farmers for the 1943 production of hemp fiber in six states, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, will be concluded this spring.

## Zenith Leads All Other Varieties of Rice

By J. H. GLASS

Zenith, a medium-grain, early maturing rice ranked first in the commercial rice variety test at the Arkansas Rice Branch Experiment Station, near Stuttgart, Arkansas, in 1942, with a yield of 66.2 bus. per acre, according to L. C. Carter, assistant director in charge of the station.

Yields of other important commercial varieties for 1942 were: Early Prolific, 63.9; Ark-rose, 59.0; Carlo, 58.7; Acadia, 54.1; Supreme Blue Rose, 52.8; Prelude, 52.0; Arkansas Fortuna, 50.0; Lady Wright, 45.5; Nira, 44.0 bus. per acre, respectively.

During the last three-year period, 1940-42, Zenith has likewise produced the highest average yield. During this period it has averaged 57.8 bus. per acre as compared with 51.1, 50.7, 48.8, 48.5, 43.5, 42.2, and 42.0 bus. per acre, respectively, for Arkansas Fortuna, Early Prolific, Acadia, Caloro, Nira, Lady Wright and Supreme Blue Rose.

Since Zenith was first grown in 1934 it has averaged producing 53 bus. per acre in the Rice Branch Station's tests. During this same period Acadia averaged producing 54.5; Caloro, 51.0; Arkansas Fortuna, 50.4; Early Prolific, 45.9; Nira, 43.4, and Lady Wright, 38.4 bus. per acre.

In addition to its ability to produce high yields Zenith is early, has a stiff straw, is resistant to Piricularia (rotten neck), is moderately resistant to stem rot, and produces excellent quality rice of high mill yield. These facts are largely responsible for the rapid increase of acreage of Zenith in Arkansas during the past few years. There were 41,000 acres of Zenith in Arkansas in 1942, which was a 466 per cent increase over 1941.

Commodity Credit Corp. has extended to Jan. 31 the period in which farmers may complete arrangements for government loans on their 1942 wheat crop.

## Calendars Received

John E. Brennan & Co., Chicago, Ill., has supplied its friends with a large wall calendar for 1943 in its customary contrasting black and red on a white background.

Schenectady, N. Y.—The vest-pocket combination diary, memorandum and calendar for 1943 contains also valuable data on electrical work and maps in colors of all countries, sent to its friends by the General Electric Co.

Grain Insurance & Guarantee Co., Winnipeg, Man., has sent its friends an attractive, convenient-sized wall calendar with 3-on-1 date pad for 1943. The calendar is embellished with a colorful reproduction of a Kodachrome of a western Canada fishing station.

COLUMBIAN ROPE CO. maintains the marine touch in its 1943 wall calendar with 3-on-1 pad, but brings it up to date with a Charles Robert Patterson painting of lean, sleek, modern ships of war, conveying a fleet of merchant vessels, while fighter planes aloft keep a sharp outlook for the war hazards of the deep.

H. J. Sterenberg Grain Co., Crescent City, Ill., has sent its "Season's Greetings" in the form of a convenient wall calendar for 1943 that bears a reproduction of the new office and the elevator of the company, and that provides on each monthly sheet a duplicate set of dates with spaces for memoranda, and for keeping a record of income and expense.

Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Indianapolis, and Omaha, has sent friends and customers its Greetings of the Season in a handy wall calendar for 1943 which epitomizes the adventures of Phil Buckets, that consistently inconsistent elevator man whose misguided efforts to do the proper thing at the proper time intrigued elevator operators until Francis E. Fitzgerald, creator of the character, joined the army.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. is presenting to its friends its traditional 3-on-1 wall calendar bearing a replica of a fine, colorful, industrial painting on each of the 12 sheets for 1943. The paintings range from speeding diesel-electric trains, thru mines, submarines, welding plants, electronics, battle ships, harvesting machinery, fluorescent lighting, and television. Most of them are by Walter L. Greene, three by H. M. Mott Smith.

Agricultural Marketing Administration's December order continued the export flour subsidy at the rate of \$1.25 to Jan. 5.



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## Grain Carriers

**Texas** intrastate grain rates will be increased 3% Mar. 1.

The Northwest Shippers Advisory Board met at St. Paul Jan. 26.

**Fort William, Ont.**—A temporary embargo on movement of grain by rail to eastern cities has been established because of a heavy snow storm in the east.

**Chicago, Ill.**—A hearing will be held at Chicago Feb. 9 by the Illinois Commerce Commission on the cancellation of local rates on corn shipped to Chicago.

**Grain movement** on the Great Lakes in 1942 amounted to 8,492,262 net tons, against 11,387,480 in 1941 and 9,644,950 tons in 1940, as reported by the O.D.T.

**Freight revenues** of thirty-seven Class I railroads in December, 1942, amounted to \$175,408,848 compared with \$114,509,342 in December, 1941, or an increase of 53.2 per cent.

The carriers have been denied permission to reduce proportional rates on grain and grain products from Chicago and Minneapolis to points in Louisiana, as given in tariff I.C.C. 3,344, while increasing rates to intermediate points.

**Washington, D. C.**—The hearing that was to have been held in Washington Jan. 18 has been postponed to Mar. 18 at Dallas, Tex., where the Interstate Commerce Commission will hear objections by the New Orleans joint traffic bureau to cancellation of thru rates from the Southwest via Gulf Ports to Atlantic Ports.

**Average car load** last year was almost five tons per car greater than in 1939. Importance of this fact, in enabling the railroads to improve the utilization of available equipment, is clear when it is considered that average car loadings last year were about 825,000 a week. Shipper co-operation in reducing average time taken for loading and unloading cars has been equally effective.—Z. G. Hopkins.

**Grain and grain products** loading for the week ended Jan. 16 totaled 53,351 cars, an increase of 4,989 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 7,614 cars above the corresponding week in 1942. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Jan. 16 totaled 37,408 cars, an increase of 4,113 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 7,293 cars above the

corresponding week in 1942, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

**Washington, R. C.**—The Interstate Commerce Commission will hold a hearing Feb. 2 on the request by the O.P.A. and the director of economic stabilization for a revocation of the order allowing the railroads an increase in freight and passenger rates last year. The increase is estimated at \$300,000,000 a year. The increase was needed to meet rising operating expenses; and a remarkable increase in traffic has more than doubled net earnings, in 1942. The rate increase failed by \$150,000,000 a year to meet the increased cost due to rising wages and prices.

## Permit Restrictions Removed

Effective Monday, Jan. 25, the permit embargo system at Chicago was canceled, leaving no restrictions whatever on shipments of grain or soybeans for sale or storage.

All restrictions have been removed at Kansas City by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Omaha and Council Bluffs have had the permit restrictions removed.

The embargoes have been removed on all but a few of the markets. At Louisville grain and soybeans will continue to be handled on the permit system.

## Minimum Grain Products Weights

The O.D.T. in a revision of order No. 18 rules as follows:

"(Grain products (straight or mixed carload shipments):

"(a) Rice in packages containing less than 50 lbs. each; starch, seed, grain products, grain by-products, cereal food preparations, vegetable oil meal, animal and poultry feed, all in containers, and vegetable oil cake, shall be loaded to a weight not less than 60,000 lbs. Grain, in sacks, of a weight not exceeding 20,000 lbs. may be included in mixed carload shipments of commodities shown in this paragraph (a) to make up the weight of 60,000 lbs.:

"(b) Corn or maize (not popcorn) in the ear (shucked or not shucked), oats, unground screenings, sorghum grains in the heads and unthreshed, in a closed freight car, shall be loaded to 80% of the weight required by § 500.21 (a) of General Order O.D.T. 18, Revised, or to an elevation not lower than 24 inches from the ceiling of the car measured at its side walls:

"(c) Shelled corn or maize, threshed sorghum grains, soybeans, flax seed, or grains other than those included in the next preceding paragraph, in a closed freight car, shall be loaded to an elevation not lower than 24 inches from the ceiling of the car measured at its side walls, or up to the lawfully marked grain line of a car so marked."

## Must Report Idle Vehicles

All "idle" trucks, buses, and other vehicles—except taxicabs, rental cars, ambulances and hearses—must be reported to the O.D.T.

Reports should be made on O.D.T. form CWN-3, a simple, single sheet form of only eight questions which can be obtained from and should be returned to the vehicle owner's local O.D.T. District office.

Owners are required to list all commercial motor vehicles which were idle during the last 14 days of the month. The report should be filed within five days after the last day of the month covered by the form.

Commercial vehicle owners with no idle equipment are not required to submit a report.

Purpose of the monthly report is to enable the O.D.T. to determine what proportion of the nation's commercial motor vehicles are actually in use, and also how many trucks, buses, etc., are being unused and might be available for essential war or civilian transportation work, the O.D.T. said.

## Free Time Allowed for Inspection

Spokane, Wash.—A regulation effective Oct. 7, approved by the interstate commerce commission and initiated by the tariff bureau of the Association of American Railroads, which will reduce the free time on wheat inspections in Spokane, has aroused the grain trade, it was indicated at the meeting of Spokane Chamber of Commerce.

An amendment, the essence of which only recently has been sensed, will bring demurrage charges which the grain trade can not stand. This situation was called to the attention of the traffic bureau by Joseph Drumheller, chairman of the Chamber's legislative committee and John W. Campbell, secretary of the Spokane Grain Merchants' Ass'n and manager of the Spokane office of the Greely Grain Co. of Great Falls, Mont.

Spokane grain inspections, which now are more than Seattle, Portland and Tacoma combined, will cease and this terminal will lose its great importance as the leading diversion and inspection center in the Pacific Northwest. The new regulation will not speed the movement of cars, they asserted.

A subcommittee was authorized by the bureau to cooperate with the grain trade in getting a modification of the amendment.

In handling of 135 cars in December, only 9 per cent of them were held over 48 hours. In another movement around Christmas, only 6 per cent were held over the two-day period.

Grey Thompson, representative of the American Association of Railroads, emphasized the importance of Spokane as a rail center.—F. K. H.

## Export Traffic in 1942

Railroads handled without congestion in 1942 the greatest volume of export freight traffic on record, the Association of American Railroads announced. Every port in the United States is in a completely "liquid" condition.

Cars of export freight, excluding grain and coal, unloaded at all ports in this country in 1942 totaled 859,276 compared with 632,083 cars in 1941, or an increase of 36 per cent. Approximately 2,500 cars of export freight are now being unloaded daily.

Approximately one-third of the total export freight now handled is moving to Pacific ports, in contrast to a very small movement at the time of the first World War.

Export grain unloaded at all ports in 1942 totaled 30,315 cars compared with 48,666 cars in 1941 or a decrease of 38 per cent.

Of the total amount handled in October, 1942, export freight other than grain amounted to 96 per cent, export grain 3 per cent and coastwise and intercoastal only 1 per cent. In January, 1941, export traffic other than grain accounted for 67 per cent, export grain 3 per cent, and coastwise and intercoastal 30 per cent.

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by

**F. B. Morrison**

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# Feedstuffs

**Seattle, Wash.**—The O.P.A. held a conference Jan. 19 with processors and handlers of alfalfa meal.

**Restrictions** against the use of Louisiana molasses as direct feed or in mixed feed have been removed by the W.P.B.

**Import from Mexico** of oil cake and meal for livestock is permitted by the W.P.B. during the winter months, by rail.

**Norristown, Pa.**—The Southeastern Pennsylvania Feed Merchants Ass'n held its annual meeting Jan. 20 at the Valley Forge Hotel.

**Brewers Dried Grains** production during December amounted to 12,800 tons, against 9,800 tons during December, 1941, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

**Washington, D. C.**—George Montgomery, professor of agricultural economics, at Kansas State College, has been appointed head of the feed section of the O.P.A.

**Decatur, Ill.**—Feeders of soybean oil meal will find valuable information in a 15-page pamphlet on the utilization of that feed just issued by the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.

**Washington, D. C.**—In an amendment effective Jan. 25 the O.P.A. rules that sales of molasses in less than tank car lots must be at established differentials from tank car prices.

**Scarcity** of all high-protein feeds in recent weeks has made it necessary for many farmers in the corn belt who ordinarily mix their own feeds to buy feeds already mixed.—U. S. D. A.

**Feed purchases** by the Agricultural Marketing Administration Jan. 4 included 5,000 tons of mixed dairy feed from the Burrus Feed Mills, Dallas, Tex., at \$2.41 per 100 lbs.; and 1,000,000 pounds of mixed dairy feed from the Houston Milling Co., Houston, Tex., at \$2.75 per 100 lbs.

**Distillers Dried Grains** production during December amounted to 32,900 tons, against 25,300 tons during December, 1941, as reported by the U.S.D.A. For the six months ending December the production was 192,800 tons, against 116,200 and 82,300 tons during the like periods of 1941 and 1940.

**Washington, D. C.**—Efforts of the C.C.C. to support the price of millfeed are counteracted by its sales of wheat for feed, millers informed officials of the C.C.C. at a recent conference with the Millers National Federation. In turning out granular flour for distillers the millfeed by-product is 40 per cent, against 28 per cent when making ordinary flour.

### More Live Stock on Feed

The number of sheep and lambs on feed for market on Jan. 1 was 2 per cent smaller than the record number of Jan. 1, 1942, but larger than the number on Jan. 1 in any other year. The estimated number this year is 6,783,000 head, compared with 6,928,000 a year earlier and 5,849,000 for the 1932-41 average.

The number of cattle on feed for market in the 11 Corn Belt States on Jan. 1 was 8 per cent larger than the number on Jan. 1, 1942, and was the largest number ever on feed in these states at that date. The increase in the corn belt was partly offset by a decrease in the total in other feeding states; but for the country as a whole the number on feed on Jan. 1 this year also exceeded any other year.—U. S. D. A.

### Linseed Meal Ceilings Soon

Processors and distributors of linseed oil meal were in a conference with John K. Westberg of the O.P.A. at Chicago Jan. 14 to present data required in setting a ceiling on the price of meal. The session was purely informative, no action being taken.

The announcement of ceilings is expected within a few days.

### Separate Ceilings for Screenings

John K. Westberg of the O.P.A. states that a study is being made of the screenings ceilings under the G.M.P.R. with the object of placing screenings under separate ceilings that would do away with the inconsistencies, but that not much progress had been made. Chief difficulty, he said, is that there is no definite guide as to the value of screenings—whether test weight, protein or some other factors.

### C.C.C. Offering Soybean Meal

A clipping from the Jan. 19 issue of the *Frankfort (Ind.) Morning Times* sets forth the provisions of a C.C.C. offer of soybean meal from southern mills in competition with northern soybean processors. This clipping repeats almost word for word a form letter sent to Indiana county A.A.A. com'ite heads over the signature of L. M. Vogler, of the Indiana State A.A.A. office. It reads:

**Soybean Oil Meal Shipped into County**  
The Commodity Credit Corporation will ship soybean oil meal from southern mills to relieve the shortage of protein feed. This meal will be sold at the ceiling price. The January ceiling price for bagged meal is \$41.25 per ton plus freight from Decatur, Ill., to the unloading point.

Elmer S. Rex, chairman of the county war board, will try and locate dealers who will accept carloads of this meal and dispense it from the car door at a fee of \$1.00 per ton. The car will be shipped with sight draft attached and the dealer will be required to pay the freight. The amount of the draft plus the freight will total \$1.00 per ton less than the ceiling price.

Any farmer interested in soybean meal should contact his elevator man to make arrangements for getting bean meal in the county and leave an order with him.

When approved by the county war board a dealer may retain a part of a car, or other dealers may be allowed to purchase a part of a car for use in mixed feeds.

This soybean meal should be put where it will accomplish the most good in helping produce food to win the war.

This is no cut price proposition, but it is no manna from heaven for a dealer who has come to accept his O.P.A. allowance of \$5.50 per ton handling margin on soybean meal purchased from a processor. Here is the way the O.P.A. maximum allowances add up for an Indiana grain and feed dealer:

Maximum October base price per ton for soybean meal, bulk, Decatur.....	\$31.50
November, December and January carrying charge @ 25c.....	.75
Maximum sacking charge.....	3.50
Maximum retailer margin when bought from processor .....	5.50
	<b>\$41.25</b>

Quite naturally, Indiana grain dealers do not like the thought of taking up a sight draft and performing all the work involved in handling C.C.C. soybean meal at 5c per bag, when O.P.A. allows them \$5.50 a ton on meal bought from a processor.

But some of them will go along where the county com'ites allow them to keep a reasonable portion of the meal, because it is so hard these days to find sufficient meal for inclusion in their mixed feeds.



# O. P. A. Regulation on Mixed Feeds

Effective Jan. 22 the Office of Price Administration announced Jan. 16 the following regulations for the sale of mixed feeds:

(E) A "Class A manufacturer" is a manufacturer who computes his maximum prices under subdivision (II) hereof.

(F) A "Class B manufacturer" is any manufacturer who computes his maximum prices under subdivision (III) hereof.

Detailed instructions are given for the inclusion of the cost of every ingredient.

**Subdivision (II).** (B) For sales to each private brand dealer, whether class A or class B, to whom he sold in 1942, he shall next ascertain the average of the margins per ton on the same or the most nearly similar commodity to the commodity being priced as sold during the months of January, March, May, October, November and December, 1942, for shipment in carload quantities to the private brand dealer in question for further resale.

(C) For sales in carload quantities to retailers and for deliveries in carload quantities to his established retail outlets other than sales to consumers at his producing plant, he shall (after computing costs as specified in inferior subdivision A) next ascertain the average of the margins per ton on the same or the most nearly similar commodity to the commodity being priced during the months of January, March, May, October, November and December, 1942, on all such sales and deliveries.

(E) For sales to consumers by a class A manufacturer at his producing plant, the maximum price shall be the maximum price of his nearest retailer competitor whose maximum price is fixed under subdivision (X) hereof and provided that except to the extent shipped under transit billing he may add all actual costs of transportation to the buyer's receiving point.

(F) For sales or deliveries in l.c.l. quantities by a class A manufacturer at his producing plant to other than consumers, the maximum price and billing charge shall be his maximum price and billing charge as ascertained under said inferior subdivision (C) hereof plus an addition at the rate of \$1 ton and he may add all actual costs of transportation to the receiving point.

**Subdivision (III).** (For Class B manufacturers.)

(B) For sales to consumers at his producing plant and for deliveries to his other established retail outlets in lots of 1 to 5 100-lb. bags he shall next ascertain the average of the margins per 100-lb. bag on the same or the most nearly similar commodity to the commodity being priced during the months of January, March, May, October, November, and December, 1942, on all such sales or deliveries. He shall ascertain those average margins by deducting from the selling price or billing charge for all such sales or deliveries during each such month the replacement cost of every ingredient used therein and of the 100-lb. bags if furnished by him: provided, that said replacement cost shall be the replacement cost at his producing plant except where in his initial purchase a rate point was selected as the destination to secure favorable transit rates and balances said replacement cost shall be the replacement cost at said rate point. He shall next average the margins so obtained for each of said months to obtain an average for all of said month.

He shall then add the total of the costs specified in inferior subdivision (A) to the margin determined under this inferior subdivision (B) and the resultant figure shall be his maximum price or billing charge per 100-lb. bags on all such sales and deliveries f.o.b. his producing plant and he may add, except to the extent shipped under transit billing, all actual costs of transportation to the receiving point.

The maximum price or billing charge so determined under this inferior subdivision shall also be known as his list price.

(C) For sales to any other class of purchaser and for deliveries to his established wholesale and retail outlets by a class B manufacturer in quantities greater than lots of 1 to 5 100-lb. bags the maximum price shall be the maximum price as above ascertained for lots of 1 to 5 100-lb. bags less the differential given by him in 1942 under his 1942 list price for sales in lots of 1 to 5 100-lb. bags on each such sale or delivery, and for new such sales or deliveries less the reasonable differential normal to the grade and he may add, except to the extent shipped under transit billing, all actual costs of transportation to the receiving point.

**CUSTOM MIXERS.**—(V) Maximum prices for custom mixer.

The maximum price of a custom mixer for the production of mixed feed for a consumer shall be the total of the following:

(A) The service charge for the production of the mixed feed in question at the maximum price heretofore established by the Office of Price Administration for such service;

Plus (B) the cost of all ingredients and bags, if any, furnished by the custom mixer for the mixed feed in question at the maximum price thereof to him at the time of the service rendered as prescribed by the Office of Price Administration (plus all applicable transportation charges to his producing plant where such charges are not included in said maximum price) or if no such maximum price has been established at the reasonable market value thereof at his producing plant at the time of the service rendered plus an addition at the rate of \$7.50 per ton on all ingredients so furnished by the custom mixer for the production of the mixed feed in question, and (C) he may add all actual costs of transportation to the buyer's receiving point.

**WHOLESALESALE.**—(IX) Maximum prices for wholesalers. The maximum price that a wholesaler and a wholesale outlet of a class A or B manufacturer or of a class A private brand dealer may charge for sales of mixed feed shall be \$2.50 ton (maximum profit margin) over the list price of his supplier hereunder together with all applicable transportation charges to his place of business (where transportation charges are not included in said maximum price) and he may add all actual transportation costs from his place of business to the receiving point; provided that for sales of mixed feed in packages of 3 lbs. or less his maximum profit margin to each class of purchasers shall be the average profit margin to each such class of purchasers on sales of such packages during December, 1942.

**RETAILERS.**—(X) Maximum prices of retailers. The maximum price that a retailer and a retail outlet of a class A or B manufacturer or of a class A private brand dealer may charge for sales of mixed feed shall be \$7.50 ton (maximum profit margin) over his supplier's list price hereunder or his wholesaler's maximum price hereunder, from whichever he purchased, together with all applicable transportation charges to his place of business (where transportation charges are not included in said maximum price) and he may add all actual transportation costs from his place of business to the buyer's receiving point; provided that for sales of mixed feeds in packages of 3 lbs. or less his maximum profit margin to each class of purchasers shall be the average profit margin to each such class of purchasers on sales of such packages during December.

(XI) Rounding of maximum prices. (A) In ascertaining maximum prices hereunder on a per ton basis round the figure obtained as the maximum price to the nearest even 20c.

(B) In ascertaining maximum prices hereunder on a 1 100-lb. bag basis round the figure obtained as the maximum price to the nearest 1c.

(F) Every custom or batch mixer shall compute his maximum prices hereunder at or within one week prior to the date of the production of the mixed feed involved in each transaction.

(B) Every class B manufacturer shall post in his place of business a copy of his list prices, as computed weekly hereunder and advise in some manner all his wholesaler and retailer customers and others upon request thereof and mail to each of his private brand dealers a copy of his maximum prices as to him as in the case of a class A manufacturer.

(C) Every custom mixer shall prior to the production of the mixed feed in each transaction advise the person procuring the service of his maximum price thereon calculated as hereinbefore provided.

(D) Every wholesaler or retailer shall post in his place of business a copy of his maximum prices as computed weekly hereunder.

## New Ceilings on Corn Goods

The O.P.A. on Jan. 21 set specific price ceilings at the processor and jobber levels on corn meal, corn flour, corn grits, hominy, hominy grits, and other products made by milling dry corn for human consumption.

Maxima prices for corn meal and corn flour at wholesale and retail continue under the general maximum price regulation.

The order established a ceiling price, effective Jan. 26, of \$2.65 a hundredweight on finished white corn meal at Kansas City, Mo., with a ceiling 45 cents lower on yellow corn meal. Maximum prices for other parts of the country will be determined by adding the lowest railroad freight rate from Kansas City to the delivery point.

O.P.A. said the formula for setting the price of corn products would reflect to farmers a price for corn equal to the parity price, or the top price between Jan. 1 and Sept. 15, 1942.

No ceiling was set on the corn by-products of the dry milling industry which are used for animal feeding purposes. Exempt from the permanent ceiling order are corn bran, ground or cracked corn, corn feed meal, hominy feed, corn germ cake and corn germ meal.

Sec'y of Agriculture Wickard has declared food as necessary as ammunition in winning the war.

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## Would Allot Soybean Meal

By EARL O. HEADY, research associate Iowa State College Experiment Station.

Regardless of the fact that the year's supply of protein feeds will reach a record level a current shortage relative to demands exists. In the main, the shortage is real altho some elements of an artificial shortage may be present. Processing capacity in the corn belt will continue to act as a limiting factor until crushing capacity in other areas is brought into use or demand slackens. Most of the output for the next few months is contracted by feed mixers and at the current levels of demand and supply proteins will continue to go into mixed feeds unless corrective measures are taken.

We suddenly find ourselves playing the old game—"Button! button! who's got the button?" Farmers increasingly needing protein concentrates, are inquiring as to the whereabouts of the abundant supply of soybean meal that was supposed to exist. Some sources claim that jobbers have the market cornered and are holding back a part and charging as high a price for it as the traffic will bear. Local feed dealers suggest that their competitors must have a part control over the supply. Others accuse feed manufacturers and mixers of having the entire supply contracted and holding back that portion needed for current output. In general, confusion has existed as to whether the shortage was artificial or real.

Most agencies considering disposal of soybean meal have been thinking in terms of the large total supply available in the next 12 months. However, a large supply for the year does not necessarily mean abundant stocks at the time of greatest need. Regardless of the fact that total production will reach a record level, present corn belt processing capacity is not materially greater than in the same period last year. Until crushing capacity outside of the corn belt is thrown into action present output is limited by this bottleneck. Contrasted with the limited supply is the greatly increased demand resulting from greater livestock numbers and the use of more efficient feeding methods which include more protein.

It is imperative that this limited output move into the country and to farms where it is urgently needed in production of livestock products. Data on bookings indicate that the largest part of the meal contracted thru January with large amounts of the output of later months already sold. Most of these contracts for soybean meal are held by feed mixers. A survey of 10 processing plants in Iowa indicates that 8 of these plants have contracted an average of around 94 per cent of their November and December output and a somewhat smaller per cent of the January output. Figures from other sources indicate that the same is true in other states.

The result of the limited current supply plus the fact that the bulk of the meal is contracted by feed mixers, large and small, is that only a very small amount goes direct to livestock producers. Instead it is going into mixed feeds and on to the farmers. Due to this situation, the cost of protein to the feeder is greater than if it could be purchased in the form of soybean meal. The extent to which meal is actually being hoarded is not accurately known. Soybean processors in Iowa maintain that large mixers are mixing feed as fast as they can obtain soybean meal and other concentrates and in some cases are having to close down temporarily until past bookings arrive. To the extent that this is accurate it would seem that the demand for protein feeds is considerably greater than the supply currently available.

In most cases even small mixers find that they can sell all soybean meal contracted thru mixed feeds. Information from 77 co-operative elevators with feed mixing facilities showed that 11 could not get enough soybean meal.

Regardless of whether or not any appreciable supplies have been hoarded in the past few weeks, there will be an increasing tendency to

do so in the near future. Mixers with a supply of soybean meal arriving will certainly not release that in excess of current mixing operations if they anticipate a continued sellers' market for commercial feeds. While an individual dealer or mixer may be holding back an insignificant four or five tons, the total held by several thousand such firms would be very considerable. The current situation will snowball the tendency towards an artificial shortage for later months whereas a real shortage might not otherwise exist three or four months hence.

O.P.A. has already put into effect maximum margins for resellers of soybean meal. The ceiling order limits jobbers to a margin of 50 cents a ton over what he pays the manufacturer; the wholesaler to a margin of \$2 for purchases from a jobber and \$2.50 for purchases from a manufacturer; the retailer to a margin of \$3 for purchases from a wholesaler; \$5 for purchases from a jobber and \$5.50 for purchases from a processor. If the national picture is comparable to that obtainable in Iowa, the main effect of these margins will be to reduce the price on the small amount of meal going direct to farmers. Iowa's output of meal is mainly going into mixed feed with only a small amount going to resellers. Without ceilings or margins on mixed feeds, the avenue of escaping those on soybean meal are still open. Indirectly feed mixers are being subsidized as processors sell meal at ceiling prices and feeders buy mixed feeds at increasing prices.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**—1. The Office of Price Administration should immediately establish maximum ceilings and margins on mixed feeds. Flat margins for mixers might prove difficult to supervise due to the many formulas used and to the fact that substitution of ingredients can readily be made. Perhaps more appropriate for the feed-mixer would be a margin allowing a given percentage markup above the cost of ingredients going into the feed.

2. Establish quotas on a basis of last year's protein uses. To the extent that stocks of soybean meal are being withheld from the market, allotting a quota to all feed mixers on the basis of their last year's output is a means of getting more protein on the market at a lower price.

3. Continued effort should be put forth to utilize crushing capacity outside of the corn belt.

## Synthetic Vitamins in Nutrition

By J. S. HUGHES, Dept. of Chemistry, Kansas State College.

Fourteen vitamins have been synthesized. Twelve of these are now in commercial production and are used to some extent in human therapy and human nutrition. Only one of these, however, has been produced in sufficient quantity and at a price low enough to be used in animal feeds. This one is vitamin D, made by the irradiation of a fat-like substance (7-dehydrocholesterol) obtained from certain shell fish. Another one of these vitamins, riboflavin (vitamin G), is now quoted at a price so that it will be as economical to use in animal feed as the vitamin G concentrates now being used.

This has raised the question in the minds of some feed manufacturers as to whether these synthetic vitamins will give the same results as the natural ones. The synthetic vitamins are chemically identical with the ones found in natural products and therefore have the same nutritional value. The synthetic vitamin D, sometimes referred to as animal sterols, produced and sold under various trade names, is the same vitamin D as is found in cod liver oil. The synthetic vitamin G is the same as the vitamin G found in milk, alfalfa, distillers' concentrates, etc., so it may replace these natural vitamins unit for unit.

It must be remembered, however, that the natural concentrates usually contain more than one vitamin. Cod liver oil furnishes vitamin A as well as vitamin D. In the same way natural

sources of vitamin G always furnish other members of the water soluble vitamins. Synthetic vitamin G cannot take the place of these other essential water soluble vitamins. If the ration being supplemented is deficient in one or more of these vitamins, then pure vitamin G will not fill the place of the complex concentrate. It is of value only in supplying the vitamin G needs of the animal.

## Pacific N-W Gets Soy Meal

A delegation from the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, consisting of Manager John G. Wilson, Pres. Lorin Markham and Leo Cook enlisted the active aid of Governor Langlie and Director of Agriculture A. E. Cox to obtain supplies of soybean oil meal.

At a meeting so arranged with Mr. Whitlock of the Agricultural Marketing Administration at Seattle, John Locke and Mr. McIntyre, representing the Ass'n, were promised that fifteen cars would be shipped to Washington and the cars were divided as follows: three cars for eastern Washington, three for the western section and nine cars for the terminal mills and the Washington Co-op.

## Oil Meal 15-Day Inventory Eased

Ranchers are sometimes prevented by road conditions from hauling feed frequently and in small quantities to remain within the 15-day supply prescribed by the government.

The Department of Agriculture announced Jan. 18 that purchases of oilseed products by any ranchman shall not be restricted "if such purchases are made in quantities and at intervals which are in accordance with purchases regularly made by such ranchman, and such purchases are necessary for economical use of transportation facilities under O.D.T. regulations and to provide a readily available supply of oilseed products for ranch feeding."

With regard to inventory supplies, it is stated that a "15 days' supply means the total tonnage of any oilseed product which, based on his current method and rate of operation, is needed by a person to fill his manufacturing, sales or consumption requirements during the period of 15 days next succeeding the estimated date of receipt thereof, such date to be determined by adding to the date of shipment specified in the purchase order therefor the usual number of days required for transit from shipping point to destination."

## Full Margin Allowed on Oil Meal

A late interpretation of Supp. Reg. 14 of G.M.P.R. indicates that jobbers, wholesalers and retailers are entitled to their full margin, no matter from whom oil meal is purchased. If a retailer purchases from a jobber or wholesaler he does not have to deduct the jobber's or wholesaler's margin from his retail margin nor does the wholesaler have to deduct the jobber's margin from his margin if he buys from a jobber.

Whatever the transaction, the jobber gets his full 50c margin, the wholesaler gets his full \$2.50 margin and the retailer gets his full \$5.50 margin. Only one profit for each class may be added.

A retailer who buys soybean oil meal from a manufacturer at \$32.25 per ton adds his margin of \$5.50, making his ceiling \$37.75.

A retailer who buys from an intervening jobber whose margin is 50c, has a ceiling of \$38.25.

If bought from an intervening wholesaler whose margin is \$2.50 the retailer's ceiling becomes \$40.25.

When both jobber and wholesaler handle the meal the retailer's ceiling becomes \$40.75.



## Minneapolis Feed Men Hear Experts

The bi-monthly dinner meeting of the N. W. Feed Mfrs. and Distributors Ass'n was held in the East Room of the Nicollet Hotel, Tuesday evening, Jan. 12. Harvey Yantis, pres. of the ass'n, presided.

H. G. ZAVORAL, Minnesota State Farm School, discussed the sanitation program being fostered by the school. He said in part: The demands for meat at this time are extremely heavy, and we, who are in a position to do so, must lend every effort to increase production of meat animals. Hogs must furnish the major portion of the supply. It takes too long to produce beef and lamb. There was a record production of hogs in 1942, however, 40% of the hogs born never reach the market. Dead pigs represent a lot of lost feed and Uncle Sam loses a lot of meat. We must save more of these pigs, and this can be done if a simple, effective sanitation program is carried out. Such a program is especially necessary among the small feeders. The State Farm School believes the better way to carry out a program of this kind, is to have all interested preach the same story in the same way. Carrying out this thought it has prepared a series of bulletins dealing with all phases of hog raising. To encourage interest in these bulletins and in this sanitation program, the School has prepared a small circular that should be in the hands of every hog raiser in the state, not once but many times. I would suggest that a copy of this circular be placed in every sack of feed and every letter going to a farmer.

Hogs are the largest source of agricultural income in the country, and to protect this income, and enlarge it, every precaution must be taken to reduce the losses, that to a large extent are caused by faulty sanitation.

Mr. Zavoral also called attention to the fact that there is 10% less protein feed in the state than in 1942, and that if there is an early frost or drought or other calamity, scraping of the bin bottoms will be necessary by next fall.

DR. H. J. SLOAN, Dept. of Poultry Husbandry, Minnesota Farm School, discussed increased poultry production, and the part proper sanitation would play in reaching this goal. Dr. Sloan said, the state is planning a 5,000,000 increase in chicks and on raising a greater majority of them to maturity. He outlined the School's program, and the circular which it has prepared, and echoed Mr. Zavoral's suggestion that a copy of the circular be given wide distribution among poultry raisers by every means possible.

E. A. (DOC) WILLIAMS, Farm Bureau Service Co., St. Paul, took off his coat and got down to business, in his attempt to encourage greater support of the State School's program. He urged all manufacturers and distributors of feeds and feed ingredients to support the program by buying and distributing the circulars which the school has brought out. His conviction is that if this is done a marked increase in production of livestock and poultry will result.

JOHN K. WESTBERG, OPA Feed Division, discussed the regulations pertaining to the feed trade, saying, The O.P.A. is a sound and workable program, and under it you can carry on your business as normally as this sort of regimentation will permit. We want to favor no one. We want to prevent the dislocation of supply, we want to encourage the normal flow of ingredients and are endeavoring to make the program work in a logical manner. We fought off price control on mixed feeds for nearly a year. We imposed no ceilings, but now that we have price control of these feeds we must make the most of it.

Mr. Westberg said the protein situation was serious, that there is a 23% shortage, both animal and vegetable, and that it will get a lot worse before it gets better, but that price control had nothing to do with it.

In closing Mr. Westberg said: Just as soon

as this war is over, and this mess is untangled, price control and all forms of regimentation brought out by the exigencies of war should be stopped, and each of you must do all in your power to see that it is stopped.

On the motion of Doc Williams, the 116 present gave Mr. Westberg a rising vote of confidence.

## Federal Control of Feed Business

E. P. MacNicol, assistant to the president of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, addressing a meeting of the North Carolina Feed Manufacturers recently, said:

"Bigger things affecting your business are in the offing, and if we constantly protested to Washington over nonessentials, as viewed in the light of the over-all war effort, we would have very little standing as an industry when industry regulations of major and vital importance and hamstringing possibilities may suddenly be dumped into our laps.

"Washington recognizes us as being identified with a very essential industry. As such, Washington is looking to us to put our own house in order. If we do not I warn you frankly and sincerely that Washington will clean our house for us. In applying these war-time regulations to our individual businesses too many of us are doing a lot of wishful thinking . . . cutting corners, chiseling, looking for 'outs' instead of trying to co-operate . . . thinking of ourselves and our business first, the war effort second, when the setup should be reversed.

"Remember that while the war has upset most business it has set up yours. So do not abuse privileges you have been accorded or with which you have been favored. Be honest with yourself and you will be honest with your government, and with the feed control officials who, thoroly cognizant of the difficulties under which you are operating, are striving to help within the limits of their powers."

DR. A. O. SHAW, head of the animal industry department of State College, gave a practical talk on factors to be considered in making up a feed program for livestock. He pointed out the fact that different sections of the country require different feed formulas for livestock. Therefore, a manufacturer should consult his customer before making recommendations for a feed program.

DR. W. J. PETERSON, professor of animal nutrition at State College, spoke on "What the Feed Manufacturer Should Know About Nutrition." He emphasized the importance of considering the whole ration when making substitutions in feed formulas.

JOHN K. WESTBERG, price executive of the OPA, spoke on "The Feed Manufacturer and Price Control."

Westberg said there are 5,000 reasons why price ceilings will not work on cattle feeds, but they are all overbalanced by one reason why it MUST work—exigencies of the war. Westberg said his office did not like price control or price ceilings, and had tried to get along without applying them to many ingredients going into mixed feeds. However, he predicted that if there is to be a ceiling on the finished product there must be ceilings on ingredients, and there is definite prospect of ceilings on corn and wheat and alfalfa hay, in order to maintain any fair ratio of marginal profits, manufactured cost plus handling, etc.,

which have been adopted by OPA for the industry.

At the dinner session, held at the Sir Walter Hotel at 7:30, Dr. Paul Sanders, editor of the Southern Planter, was principal speaker. Dr. Sanders gave a birdseye view of North Carolina agriculture and commented on the fact that North Carolina could easily become the California of the East, from an agricultural standpoint.

Speakers heard at the morning session on the following day included C. W. Tilson, manager, Farmers Mutual Exchange, Durham; J. W. Fitz, priorities manager, Raleigh area, WPB, and William E. Butler, district manager, ODT, of Raleigh, who led a discussion on "Defense transportation." A round-table discussion of feed and feed control problems followed which brought to a close the two-day session of the feed manufacturers.

Illinois Department of Agriculture reports that 95 out of the state's 102 counties are infested with corn borers.

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## Rations for Pullet Layers

By D. C. KENNARD and V. D. CHAMBERLIN of Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

Profitable egg production necessitates the use of a ration adequate for all its requirements. The supplemental requirements vary greatly, depending upon whether the layers are confined indoors or have access to green pasturage, the time of the year, and whether or not the eggs are to be used for hatching. It is recognized that there is no one best ration or method of feeding for all. This condition gives rise to numerous questions, such as: Can marked changes be made in the quantity of certain ingredients of the ration without affecting the value of the ration? If so, such changes would often permit reducing the cost of feed by switching from higher to lower priced ingredients. For example, when wheat millfeeds are scarce and high priced, could the poultryman largely substitute these products with whole and ground grain? Moreover, poultrymen now face wartime poultry feeding problems, such as the scarcity of milk, meat, and fish by-products which bring new difficulties. There is also the management side of poultry feeding. What ration and method of feeding will be most saving of labor? Can the need and cost of grinding feed for layers be eliminated? An experiment just completed by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster affords information on some of these wartime questions relative to feeding the layers.

**THE RATIIONS AND METHODS OF FEEDING**—Four feed mixtures (table 1) and four methods of feeding were employed with five groups each of 42 Rhode Island Red pullet layers.

Table 1 shows ingredients of feed mixtures and prices.

The prices of feed ingredients are the same as used for a similar experiment last year. These prices were considered more representative of the average prices for the year 1941-42 than current feed prices (October, 1942).

The rations and methods of feeding the five groups of pullets were as follows:

1. Free choice of whole corn and oats and 24 per cent protein mash supplement.
2. Same as 1, with free choice of whole corn and oats restricted to 2 hours (2 to 4 p. m.) daily.
3. Free choice of whole corn and oats and 32 per cent protein mash supplement.
4. Whole oats—mash, 17 per cent protein, complete feed mixture with dried skim milk.
5. Whole oats—mash, 17 per cent protein, complete feed mixture without milk products.

The whole corn and oats were fed groups 1, 2, and 3 daily in the evening in the amount that would be about consumed before the next feeding period. The mash was fed these groups daily in the morning in the amount that would be about consumed before the next feeding period. The whole oats-mash mixture was fed groups 4 and 5 morning and evening in the amount that would be about consumed between feeding periods.

In table 1 it will be observed that only groups 4 and 5 received a fixed ration. The other groups received a definite mash mixture and were allowed to balance their rations with whole corn, whole oats, and the mash by the free-choice or restricted free-choice method of feeding.

The actual percentage composition of rations on the basis of the average flock total feed intake by the five groups of Rhode Island Red pullet layers is given in table 2. There was a marked difference in the proportion of whole grain, ground grain, and middlings and bran which composed the five rations. The restriction of group 2 to the free choice of whole corn and oats for 2 hours daily accomplished the purpose intended by increasing the mash consumption from 27.9 to 41.1 per cent and increased the percentage protein intake from 14.1

to 15.8. No advantage, however, was realized from this forced increase of mash intake.

Groups 1 and 3, which had unrestricted free choice of whole corn and oats and the mash supplements, balanced their rations precisely to the same percentage of protein intake, regardless of whether the mash supplement contained 24 or 32 per cent protein. This is a definite answer to the question of whether or not these Rhode Island Red pullets properly balanced their ration when given the free choice of whole corn and oats and a suitable mash supplement.

A suitable mash supplement is one which not only provides an adequate amount and quality of proteins but also provides adequate amounts of the essential minerals and vitamins necessary for the purpose intended, when the birds balance their ration with respect to protein. Hence, it is the composition and quality of the mash supplement that determine the success or failure of the ration as a whole. This and three previous experiments, two of which were conducted with Leghorns, indicate that the value of the ration was not materially affected by the wide variation in the proportionate amounts of corn, oats, bran, or middlings used in the rations.

In this experiment the whole grain varied from 20 to 82 per cent, as shown in Table 2

giving the percentage composition to total feed consumed during 42 weeks, Nov. 1 to Aug. 20, 1942; and the total of middlings and bran varied from 4.4 to 25 per cent, without affecting the value of the rations. The economic importance of this fact becomes obvious to poultrymen when the prices of corn, wheat, and oats are considerably lower than those of wheat middlings and bran.

That groups 1 and 3, which received the free choice of whole corn, oats, and the 24 or 32 per cent protein mash supplements, did a splendid job of balancing their rations is unquestionable. Nevertheless, no poultryman would think of using formulas 1 and 3 (table 2) for preparation of a total complete feed mixture, such as groups 4 and 5 received, because formulas 1 and 3 only represent the average proportion of feed ingredients consumed on the basis of total feed intake of the flock as a whole during 10 months. This is but a meager picture of what actually went on behind the scenes day to day and month to month on the part of the individual layers composing the flock.

It was a coincidence, indeed, that the two individual layers of practically the same body weight laid at the same rate of high and a similar rate of low egg production during the same number of weeks. More than this, they were both out of production for a period of 19 weeks. These conditions make possible the direct comparison of the individual differences of the two layers. The proportion of whole grain and mash and the total feed intake of both

TABLE 1 Ingredients

Ingredients	Price per hundred-weight	Group numbers and feed mixtures*			
		1, 2	3	4	5
Yellow corn, whole .....	\$ 1.80			None	None
Oats, whole .....	1.85			20	20
Yellow corn, coarsely ground .....	1.90	28	25	25	22
Oats, ground medium fine .....	1.95	15	12	10	10
Wheat middlings .....	2.10	10	12	15	15
Wheat bran, coarse .....	2.00	15	30	5	5
Meat scraps, 50 per cent protein .....	3.85	15	20	7	8
Soybean oil meal .....	2.30	7	10	2.5	7.5
Dried skim milk .....	9.00	7	12	5	5
Alfalfa leaf meal† .....	2.90	1	2	2	2.0
Salt .....	1.00	2	1.5	.2	.2
Oyster shells, chick-size .....	.75				
Vitamin A and D feeding oil‡ .....	50.00				
Percentage protein§ .....		24.0	32.0	17.0	17.0
Cost per hundred pounds .....		\$3.28	\$4.14	\$2.40	\$2.21

\*Percentage of ingredients exclusive of feeding oil.

†Dehydrated.

‡400 AOAC chick units of vitamin D per gram.

§Calculated.

|| Free choice in addition to mash.

TABLE 2 Ingredients

Ingredients	Group numbers and percentage ingredients of rations*				
	1†	2‡	3†	4§	5§
Whole grain:					
Corn .....	41.35	38.41	51.76	25.00	22.00
Oats .....	30.75	20.50	30.00	20.00	20.00
Mash:					
Corn, ground .....	7.81	11.51		25.00	22.00
Oats, ground .....	4.16	6.16	2.19	10.00	10.00
Wheat middlings .....	2.79	4.11	2.19	15.00	15.00
Wheat bran .....	4.16	6.16	5.47	10.00	10.00
Meat scraps, 50 per cent protein .....	4.16	6.16	3.65	5.00	5.00
Soybean oil meal .....	1.95	2.88	1.82	7.00	8.00
Dried skim milk .....	1.95	2.88	2.19	2.50	7.50
Alfalfa leaf meal   .....	.28	.41	.36	.50	.50
Salt .....	.56	.82	.36	2.00	2.00
Oyster shells .....	.19	.29	.27	.20	.20
Feeding oil (400 D) .....					
Percentage protein .....	14.11	15.77	14.10	17.17	17.01
Percentage whole grain .....	72.10	58.91	81.76	20.00	20.00
Percentage corn, whole and ground .....	49.16	49.92	51.76	25.00	22.00
Percentage oats, whole and ground .....	30.75	20.50	30.00	30.00	30.00
Percentage grain, whole and ground .....	79.91	70.42	81.76	55.00	52.00
Percentage mash .....	27.90	41.09	18.24	80.00	80.00
Percentage oyster shells .....	3.62	3.62	2.83	4.39	4.52
Percentage granite grit .....	1.12	.97	1.14	1.09	1.61

\*Not including feeding oil.

†Free choice of whole corn, whole oats, and mash.

‡Free choice of whole corn and oats restricted to 2 hours daily.

§Whole oats—mash mixture before birds at all times.

||Dehydrated.



layers varied in accordance with the rate of egg production. It will be observed that the base level of mash and protein intake of layer B was distinctly higher than that of layer A. In fact, the mash and protein intake of layer B, while this layer was out of production for 19 weeks, was only 0.5 per cent less than that of layer A during a high rate of egg production. Whether or not the difference in whole grain, mash, and total protein intake of these two layers of practically the same body weight was due to preferences or differences in essential needs of these two individual layers, they were in either case able to satisfy their differences by the free choice of whole grain and a suitable mash supplement. Although there may be individuals which are overindulgent in their consumption of whole grain or mash, this appears to be a matter of minor importance in light of the average flock consumption of whole grain and mash and the percentage protein intake of groups 1 and 3 during this experiment with Rhode Island Reds.

The two individuals on the free choice of whole grain and a mash supplement just cited give important clues to what goes on behind the scenes in free-choice feeding of whole grain and a mash supplement. In both instances, the birds regulated their intake of mash supplement (protein, vitamins, and minerals) in accordance with their requirements for high, low, or no egg production. Moreover, these layers indicate the variance of protein intake between two individuals owing to their differing preferences or requirements for the mash supplement part of their diet. Herein are involved the fundamental principles of the free-choice method of feeding. Obviously, the principal advantage of free-choice feeding is that it permits the birds to balance their diet in accordance with their special requirements for high, low, or no egg production, and in accordance with their other special individual requirements, including climatic conditions.—Bull. No. 219.

## Wasteful Allotment of Oil Meal by Government

The Commodity Credit Corporation is shipping meager quantities of soybean products into various Kansas areas and allocating them to certain farmers. Few farmers understand the percentage of such protein feeds that should be fed with other grain. It has been reported that some producers who heretofore have never fed straight oil meal and have no immediate use for same have been taking their allotted quota, thinking that they might find some future need for it. Such a system is not relieving the critical shortage which we are told is temporary. The livestock and poultry industry of Kansas was built up on the feeding of balanced rations. Balanced rations are necessary to stretch the short supply of protein concentrates. It is also necessary for maximum production of livestock, poultry and eggs. It is a pity, a calamity and a severe blow to our war effort to have so many feed mills closing down at a time when they should be running full capacity and must be if we are to produce more meat, more milk and more eggs than ever was produced before in a single year.

A farmer is not encouraged to add to his herd or flock when he goes to town for a load of feed and can buy only one or two sacks at a time. It is not contributing to the war effort for him to make three or four trips to town to get a ton of feed when he normally would haul a ton or more at one trip.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed and Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Commodity Credit Corp. is expected by some grain tradesmen to exercise its "call" privilege to force farmers to redeem loans on 1940 and 1941 crop wheat resealed in farm bins. About 60,000,000 bus. are involved, held largely in the northwest and the Pacific northwest. The 1941 loans averaged 98c on farms, with base price at Chicago of \$1.15 for No. 2 hard and No. 2 red.

## Reduction of Fat Requirement in Poultry Mash

Fats are badly needed in the war effort and some industries are removing more of the fat from by products turned over to feed manufacturers for poultry feed ingredients. It is difficult to continue the 3½ per cent standard percentage of fat in poultry mashes.

The American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n has taken up the matter of easing the standards, with the state feed control officials; and President R. M. Field reports that Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Virginia have agreed to reduce the fat requirement to 3 per cent.

Mr. Field says, "North Carolina and Louisiana have agreed to accept registrations with a guaranty of 2 per cent fat in poultry mashes. We have not as yet had a reply from Georgia. Tennessee advises they will agree to a 3 per cent guaranty if agreed upon by the Ass'n of Southern Feed Control Officials. Texas wires as follows:

Chemical standards adopted by Southern Association can be officially changed only by action of Association. Each application for registration will be considered on its own merit.

"Unofficial information from Texas indicates that they are not opposed to the reduction to 3 per cent but feel that the matter should be handled in an orderly way thru the Ass'n. Possibly, therefore, as their telegram reads that applications for registration will be considered on their own merits, they might be willing to accept registrations on a 3 per cent guaranty."

Mr. Turner of Kentucky wires as follows: Accepting for duration the registration of terms "Poultry Feed or Mash" with fat guarantees lower than our standards provided the terms "Starting Broiler Laying Fattening" do not appear in the name. Same rule may be applied to other special purpose feeds by use of name "Stock Feed." Letter in due time.

## Alfalfa Meal Price Control

An order by the O.P.A. Jan. 9 provides that maximum prices for No. 1 alfalfa meal with 14 per cent protein and 30 per cent fiber per ton f.o.b. alfalfa mills located in California and Arizona shall be the sum of the market price for U. S. No. 2 leafy alfalfa plus a conversion charge of \$8.25 per ton and the cost of bags furnished by the alfalfa meal miller not to exceed maximum prices provided by the O.P.A.

The maximum price for No. 1 standard alfalfa meal with 15 per cent protein and 28 per cent fiber shall be the maximum price of No. 1 14 per cent protein alfalfa meal plus the sum of \$2 with the maximum price for No. 1 alfalfa leaf meal with 20 per cent protein and 18 per cent fiber \$10 over the maximum price for 14 per cent protein alfalfa meal and stem meal \$10 less than the 14 per cent ceiling level.

Alfalfa meal millers who during March, 1942 made an extra charge for fine ground alfalfa meal may add the sum of 75c per ton to the above mentioned maximum prices. Alfalfa meal mills located in northern California will use the market price for U. S. No. 2 leafy alfalfa hay at San Francisco the Friday preceding the day on which particular sale of meal is made less transportation costs for alfalfa hay from San Francisco to the meal mill. The Los Angeles market on hay will be used for the basis determining maximum meal prices for southern California.

## Sweet Potato Meal for Calves

In a feeding test of 142 days' duration at the Mississippi Experiment Station 6 steer calves were finished on a ration of dehydrated sweet potatoes, cottonseed cake, sorghum silage, and Johnson grass hay making average daily gains of 2.07 lb. Another group of 10 steer calves with corn replacing the dried sweet potatoes made average daily gains of 2.29 lbs., with slightly less cottonseed meal consumed. These results indicated that the dehydrated ground sweet potatoes have considerable promise as a cattle fattening feed.

Ames, Ia.—Iowa State College is conducting a chick sexing school from Jan. 11 to Feb. 6. Information on feeding and management is given in the hatchery flock inspection and pullorum testing school.

The back side of a piece of linoleum has been found by grain inspectors to make an excellent picking board for separating damage from a sample of soybeans. The cross hatched surface created by the burlap backing provides numerous tiny indentations that prevent the beans from rolling.

Altho distribution of food by the stamp plan has been discontinued in about all areas some employees are trying to hang on to their jobs, the F.D.A. investigation division retaining more than 100 men after Mar. 1, duplicating the work of the O.P.A. investigators.

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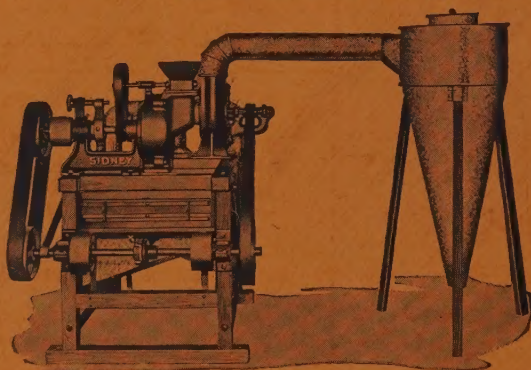
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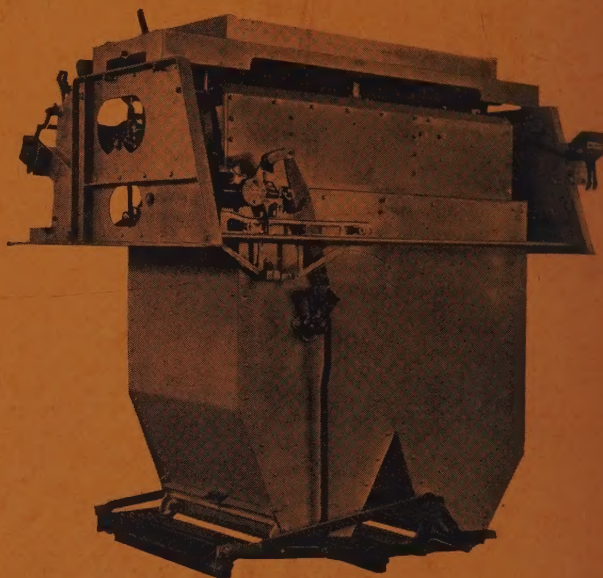
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